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Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

FRESH EVIDENCE OF BOLSHIEV INFLUENCE.

Simla, May 28.
The attitude of the tribes at Khyber and the north continues to be satisfactory. Tribal picquets are assisting us in protecting communication in the Khyber zone.
During the withdrawal from the Mohmand country the Afghans fought the Mohmands. There is no change at Abuner, Swat and Bajaur.
As a result of our successful action at the confluence of the Bashgul and the Kunar Rivers on the 23rd, the Afghans were driven into Kunar Valley within ten miles of Asmar.
Kurram reports say that the Afghans are moving at different points on the border and firing near Pajwar Kotal, where the attacks have been easily repulsed.
The situation at Thal is developing. Fighting is proceeding. Nadir Khan brought up guns and intended to attack this place. Despite reports of hostile intention, there are no developments at Tochi. Unorganised attempts at small posts were dealt with successfully.
The capture of Baldak Fort, believed to be impregnable and the strongest in Afghanistan, has had a good effect on the Khandahar-Chaman frontier.
A Bolshevik wireless message which has been intercepted proves the close connection between the Bolshievks and Afghanistan. A message from M. Bravine, the notorious Bolshevik propagandist, states that a Delegation numbering 150 from the Amir has arrived in Russian Turkestan and requests M. Bravine to proceed immediately to Kabul. The message states that M. Bravine and party are starting immediately.

IMPOSING THE PEACE TERMS.

ALLIES PREPARED TO INVADGE GERMANY.

Paris, May 27.
The Council of Four has decided to allow no interval to pass between the refusal of the German Delegation to sign the Treaty and the transference of full powers to Marshal Foch, which means an instant order to continue the invasion of Germany.
The blockade will be immediately re-imposed and already consideration has been given to the steps for re-establishing an organization like the Netherlands Overseas Trust and the Holland Transit Company in re Sweden to safeguard the interests of neutral populations through the blockade.—Havas.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

Paris, May 27.
Paris circles consider it a very optimistic view to assign June 8 for the signature of the Peace Treaty.
French diplomatic circles believe that the formal communication of the terms of the Treaty to Austria will not take place before the beginning of next week.—Havas.

AMERICA AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

A SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Paris, May 27.
President Wilson has warned the other members of the Peace Council to be prepared for the United States declining to assume the mandate for Constantinople or other part of Turkey. This is an indication of American sentiment being averse to the United States mingling in European affairs.—Havas.

FRENCH SENATE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Paris, May 27.
The French Senate is unlikely to ratify the vote of the Chamber of Deputies concerning election rights to women.—Havas.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE BOYCOTT IN THE NORTH.

URNS AGAINST BIG BRITISH AND AMERICAN HONGS.

Shanghai, June 1.
Twenty thousand students partook in a huge boycott demonstration as a memorial to a student who died as a result of the student outburst at Peking.
It is reported that the boycott has turned against two of the biggest British and American hongs in the interior, as the result of misunderstanding in relation to the Japanese.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Shanghai, June 1.
Mr. F. W. Golding, a stenographer in a solicitor's office, has been charged with attempted killing, after shooting, in the Astor grill cafe.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAY COMPANY'S ENTERPRISE.

Shanghai, June 1.
The Tramway Company is to build a factory so as to construct its own tramcars.

THE GERMAN DEPORTEES.

Shanghai, June 1.
Chinese officials have received reports of the landing of German deportees from China at Rotterdam and their despatch to Germany.

THE RIOTING IN CANTON.

SEVERAL JAPANESE ROUGHLY HANDLED.

SOME JUMP INTO RIVER TO ESCAPE MOB.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, May 31st.

During yesterday a number of parades of students and others, on behalf of the Japanese boycott, was carried out. The Chinese Bund was ablaze with banners of all sorts and sizes. Parties of boys and girls smartly dressed in black and white impeded the way for rickshas. The Bund was literally blocked.
The anti-Japanese feeling runs very strong in Canton. Many of the big concerns have contracted in the past large loans in Japanese firms and are practically in their hands now. However, last evening came a climax when it went round that there was firing on the Bund. Mobs of Chinese armed with long bamboo poles and sticks were to be seen in an ugly mood and talking together very animatedly. Without any apparent warning, the Sun Co's building was made the object of attack, as it is known this large firm, only lately opened, was largely stocked with Japanese goods, nothing else being at that time procurable.
Things went ahead in lively fashion and the door-way was smashed in, also the large plate-glass windows broken. Some soldiers on duty in the Sun Co building started firing to frighten the mob, but it is conjectured that blank cartridge were used.

Some Japanese making for Shameen were set upon. One man, it is reported, was knocked down with a bamboo and trampled on by the mob. The French Bridge leading on to the Shameen was the Japanese refuge, and those Japanese who were in the city managed to reach Shameen escorted by soldiers in twos and threes. The Japanese Consul-General was on the French Bridge with other foreigners of Shameen.
Later, it is reported that three Japanese have been seriously wounded and that three others jumped from the Bund into the river to avoid the mob. These men were eventually picked up by the Chinese River Police, who patrol the Bund and taken to the Japanese Consulate.

Shameen, June 1.
As reported yesterday, the riot in Canton reached serious proportions, according to the reports from several Japanese.
After the meeting at Tong Uen (Eastern Garden) at the far end of the Chinese Bund, a procession was made to ascertain definitely whether or no any more Japanese goods were to be offered for sale. The foreign goods stores on the Bund were visited and some complied with the request not to sell anything further. Some pasted placards outside the store to this effect, thereby saving their premises from damage.
The following report is from an interview with the Japanese Consul General (Mr. K. Ohta):—The Taiwan Bank is building a Branch Office in the city and some ten overseers of works telephoned to Shameen Office asking for protection. Instructions were given to these to proceed to the Japanese Hospital in chairs as the best and safest way of getting home. This they did and reported at the hospital all right. The mob, unfortunately, had just neared the hospital when these ten fellows left the hospital to take rickshas but were stopped by the mob and they forthwith proceeded on foot. These men were jostled and jeered at until near the Sun Co's store, the Hongkong steamer wharves, when it appears the Chinese started fighting and kicking (it is stated after the style of Chinese boxing) and then began throwing stones. The mob appeared in such a noisy mood that two of the Japanese

NEXT SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

THE HANDICAPS.

Below we give the Handicaps for Saturday's Gymkhana:

1st Race (4 p.m.) Five Furlongs. Handicap.—Alexander 13.1, 162 lbs; Gentle Cat 13.1, 157; Burning Daylight 13.1, 155; May-moon 13.0, 149; Wedding Bells 13.1, 149; Bender 13.1, 148; Dun Duke 13.1, 146; Eaton Boy 13.0, 145; Jeyhoon 13.0, 145; Lovejoy 12.3, 145; Hector 12.3, 143.
3rd Race. Once Round. "A" Class Handicap.—Malcolm 13.0, 165 lbs; Red Ensign 13.2, 163 lbs; Greyhound 13.0, 162 lbs; Rochester 13.1, 161 lbs; Lord Lorne 13.1, 160 lbs; Paper Money 13.1, 160 lbs; Alexander 13.1, 156 lbs; Smokebox 13.1, 152 lbs; Viola 13.0, 151 lbs; Dusky 13.2, 151 lbs; Vivat 13.0, 147 lbs.
4th Race. Once Round "B" Class Handicap.—Burning Daylight 13.1, 158 lbs; Gentle Cat 13.1, 155; Tyram Chief 13.1, 155; Morning Star 13.0, 153; Cornhill 13.1, 153; Flyford 13.2, 150; Dalesman 13.1, 148; Judex 12.3, 147; Bender 13.1, 147; Rheostat 13.1, 145; Sunbeam 13.1, 145; Jeyhoon 13.0, 144; Excelsior 13.0, 144.
7th Race 1 1/4 mile Handicap.—Pink Eye 13.2, 165 lbs; Malcolm 13.0, 164; Red Ensign 13.2, 163; Paper Money 13.1, 160; Lord Lorne 13.1, 160; Rochester 13.1, 160; Greyhound 13.0, 158; Alexander 13.1, 155; Smokebox 13.1, 152; Viola 13.0, 151; Dusky 13.1, 151; Vivat 13.0, 150; Burning Daylight 13.1, 148; Tyram Chief 13.1, 146; Morning Star 13.0, 145; Eaton Boy 13.0, 145; Lovejoy 12.3, 144; Rheostat 13.1, 142; Excelsior 13.0, 140.

the Bund for safety. Others were very severely handled and thrown into the river. The Canton Water Police were nearby and able to rescue one man who was at that time unconscious, together with another Japanese, who was assisting him in the water, and these were conveyed to the Shameen, finally to the Japanese Consulate. Two others managed to swim to the other side of the river to Honam, only after they had undressed themselves and looked to all appearance like Chinese. Another man, making five in all, was missing that night but a report came from the Japanese Hospital first thing in the morning that he had reported there at 5 a.m., having taken refuge in the water behind some of the many wooden jetties or steps along the Bund and finally reached the Hospital.

The others of the party made good their escape and reached Shameen, giving the first intimation of the trouble. The Consul immediately telephoned to the Canton City Authorities for protection for the Japanese subjects who were living in the city and this was accorded as far as was possible. The Tokyo Hotel on the Bund, the Japanese Consul reports, also sustained damage. Special instructions have been issued to all Japanese subjects not to resist any assaults which might be made against them. It is further rumoured in various quarters that a Japanese gunboat will proceed to Canton; but this rumour Mr. K. Ohta would not confirm.

On Saturday morning, when our correspondent called at the Japanese Consulate, the place was crowded with people petitioning for protection. The Consul was of opinion that the main assault was the throwing of an unconscious man into the water, which was most serious.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs in connection with the Military Yamen in Canton called on the Japanese Consul and had quite a lengthy and animated conversation early on Saturday. Everything seems quiet in Canton to-day, although a young Japanese, arriving by a steamer, not knowing about the disturbances, stepped off the wharf and was immediately assaulted upon the railway. He made his way to the railway station and from there to the Japanese Consulate.

THE JAVA VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

THOUSANDS REPORTED KILLED.

Private advices received in Singapore on Saturday (says the Singapore Free Press of May 26) give very serious reports regarding the eruption of Gunung Kiloet in Java. The first stories which came through reported no casualties but later information gave news of a good many deaths. News came through slowly as communication with Semarang and Sourabaya was interrupted but Batavia telegrams soon began to mention many deaths. No official information had been received by the Consulate here we are informed up to Saturday, but private telegrams have come through which now report the damage as enormous and deaths as numbering 60,000. The district is a highly cultivated one and a great many estates lie in the direct area affected and as Blitar, which is reported as under mud, and Kertosono, which is reported as expecting a visitation of mud and lava, are respectively about fifteen and twenty miles to the south west and north west of the volcano it is plain a huge area has been swept. Kiloet is one of many well known volcanoes with a recent history of active eruption in this area. It is this district too which is one of the favourite visitors' resorts in Java. Tosari is about fifty miles away, Bromo slightly less and other well known places are in the vicinity. It will thus be understood that considerable anxiety is being felt as to the possible fate of many who are probably there.

Apparently there was no particular warning of the eruption, but it is an interesting fact, which may later on be found to have some relation to the outburst, that, on April 30 the Colombo seismological apparatus registered a very severe earthquake shock the focus of which was estimated to be about 2,000 miles away, a distance which would bring it within this area of Java.

The latest Dutch papers to hand of date, May 20 give the following early details.

Malang 8 a.m.—The report of the outbreak of the Kiloet was heard here as loud thunder. There was a heavy shower of ashes which have reached a depth of 2 cm. It is as dark as night, and all business is at a standstill. The fall of ashes continued.

Djocja 12 noon. The outbreak of the Kiloet was felt here at half past two last night, several shocks being noticeable.

Trains can neither leave from, nor arrive at, Wlingi and Kediri. The heavy showers of ashes continue. Telegraph and telephone communications, between Soerabaya, Wlingi and Blitar are cut off. In Kerosono it is pitch dark. Kediri is also in total darkness. In Semarang a slight earthquake was felt. We hear that Malang lies under a thick layer of ashes.

Soerabaya. Apparently east of Blitar, near Garvem and Talven, and between Redjan and Farang the railway line has been destroyed. The river Poeti has overflowed and swept away its banks. Trains can travel as far as Poetjang, it being impossible for them to go beyond this point.

The Special Correspondent of the N Soer Crt. sent at 10.30 from Malang:—Lawang and Malang are in complete darkness and lamps have to be lighted everywhere. The ashes still fall very heavily.

Batavia, May 20.—From Malang yesterday morning the following news was received. It is totally dark here. Heavy showers of ashes fell. We hear of the outbreak of the Kiloet from many sources.

Later, The Kiloet began to work last night at one o'clock. The steam at Blitar, the water at Kertosono and the lava at Kertosono and Blitar were reported to have reached the city of Blitar.



ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK.

Admiral Koltchak is one of the anti-Bolshevik leaders. The Allies are now prepared to recognise his Government, according to a telegram to hand on Saturday.

Later. Following the eruption of the Kiloet the telephone office of Blitar as well as the sub-offices of the inter local service are out of communication.

The lava stream has reached the railway track between the mile posts 129 and 132. Bando can no longer be reached. Railway communication can be maintained only as far as Redjotangan in the locality of Kertosono and Blitar and halfway along the route Toeloengagang—Blitar.

So far as is known, no casualties have occurred, and no refugee train has arrived, so that it may be assumed that the refugees managed to reach safety.

Later. According to later news all the carriages and engines at the emplacement at Blitar have been buried under the lava. Many trees and plants have been destroyed by the weight of the ashes. Many people have fled to Malang and Soerabaya.

The ash covers Malang to a depth of several inches. So far no reports of casualties have been received.

THE HISTORY OF THE VOLCANO.

The Kiloet, which was in eruption last night, has always been active. In the last century the following eruptions occurred:—In 1825 a serious outbreak took place, and in 1835 a slight outbreak. Thirteen years later, in 1848, a very serious eruption occurred. This was followed, sixteen years later (1864) by one still more serious. On the 29th Jan. 1877, many people lost their lives through the overflow of the Kiloet lake. On the night of the 29th May, 1901, a heavy eruption took place, accompanied by an overflow of the Kiloet Lake. In 1907 the engineer Hugo Cool, brother of the well known Wouter Cool, examined the bed of the lake, and made soundings of its depths. A few years ago, a sluice was built so that the waters could be diverted. Three years later Dr van Benelen sailed on the lake, and found that its greatest depth was 125 M. It was here that the eruption of 1901 occurred. Mr. Homow van der Heide also explored the lake which has been quiet since 1901. Every week an engineer of the B.O.W. takes the temperature of the waters. No warning of the eruption was given by any rising of this temperature. The outbreak came suddenly, as it generally does in the case of the Kiloet.

ROBBERS HOLD UP RICKSHA COOLIES.

Armed robbers must be getting desperate when they hold up ricksha coolies. Such an incident is reported over the week-end. It is stated that on Saturday night three armed robbers stopped a ricksha coolie on the road between Soerabaya and Malang and held him up. The coolie was injured and the robbers fled with his money.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$5.7-1/2.

The Weather.

Forecast.—Rain. Barometer.—29.75. Temperature 3 p.m.—84. Humidity, 2 p.m.—80.

LEST WE FORGET.

I was with my regiment during the retreat of the British forces between Landracies and Guise in August last. During the retreat I was in charge of eight men, acting as a flank guard near the village of Bone, when I saw a party of women and children coming towards us along a road. Immediately behind them were about eight Uhlands of the German Army, who were pushing the women and children along in front of them. The latter were screaming. I am certain they were being forced along in the position they occupied and were not in front of the Germans by chance or accidentally. I at once reported the position of matters to Captain H. of my regiment. He investigated the position and found it impossible to attack the Uhlands without injuring the women and children. He, therefore, with the eight men and myself, worked round the Uhlands flank. We opened fire and killed three of them. The others were driven round to the rear of our battalion and shot there. We found that the civilian party consisted of seven or eight women and five or six very young children. They were terrified, and it was plain to me that they were being used as a screen for the Germans whilst they were reconnoitring our position. Official deposition of British soldier before Committee on German Outrages.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

LABOUR CORPS COOLIE CHARGED.

A Chinese coolie of the Labour Corps, who recently arrived here with a large number of other coolies on the s.s. Talthybius, was to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with fatally assaulting another coolie on board the boat at 3 a.m. on May 7, while the Talthybius was in the Red Sea on her way from France.

The accused was undefended. Lt. Carroll, R.A.M.C., gave evidence. He stated that he was the medical officer in charge of the boat, which was conveying a big batch of Labour Corps coolies to Tsingtau. At 3 a.m. on the day in question, he attended the accused in his cabin, but with the exception of blood-stains on his sleeves and forehead, found nothing wrong with him. An examination which witness made on the body of the deceased coolie, which was on the lower deck, revealed to him, five wounds on the shoulder with a width of 1 1/2 inches and a depth of three inches. Another wound, about three inches deep, showed in the upper part of the abdomen. The main artery was injured, and there was also a cut on the edge of the liver. The hearing is proceeding.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

HUGE WAR PROFITS.

FORTUNES MADE IN THE MIDLANDS.

In recent messages from Cardiff and Grimsby (says a *Daily News* correspondent) I sent *The Daily News* some illuminating figures bearing upon wartime money-making in those cities. They justified the headlines "Golden Ships" and "Fortunes in Fish." But Welsh shipowning and Yorkshire fishing are, after all, small industries. To observe the financial effects of the war on the great scale it is necessary to come to Birmingham and the West Midlands. And while there it may also be worth observing that in this same district where during the past five years shareholders have found the industrial machine so constructed that it automatically presented them with a fresh fortune every few months, the shadow of unemployment now lies more darkly across the land than anywhere else in Great Britain.

Towns such as Cradley Heath, Dudley, and Wednesbury something like one tenth of the adult population are out of work. The rate for the whole country stands at 240 per 10,000; for Greater Birmingham it is 734. No other great city can touch that record. But, then, the industrial machine of no other great city was so completely turned over to war service.

A FLOOD OF MONEY.

Even people who usually take little interest in finance must be fascinated by the sheer bulk of the investors' war harvest. Money seems to have followed money until in some cases the mountain of money became an actual embarrassment. The machine thrust money upon moneyed men, and made more money almost without being asked for by men who had a little money to start with. It poured money into the banks as the factories poured munitions into the field. Apparently no one "in the swim" could, even if he wanted to, very well help the wheels revolving in his service.

Dividends do not tell much, but the distributions of bonus shares (or "scrip bonus") are a fairly accurate index to the machine's operations. This practice of giving away new shares to the holders of old ones has doubled, trebled, or even more than quadrupled, the capital of many companies at a stroke of the pen, so that a ten per cent. dividend may mean an actual increment on the original sums invested running up to 30, 40, or 50 per cent. The plain fact appears to be that this was the only sound financial method of distributing the surplus profits of these concerns, while conserving their wealth for the benefit of future business.

Twenty-six important local companies have, I find, thought it advisable since the outbreak of war to increase their capital by this method to the extent of 50 per cent. or more. In some cases the free shares have been given away in two batches—say, share for share in 1916 and share for share again in 1918, a scrip bonus of 100 per cent. being thus paid on bonus shares themselves. Here and there cash bonuses have been added.

400 PER CENT. BONUS.

In one case scrip bonus of 400 per cent. is contemplated. "When it comes off," reports a Birmingham firm of stock-brokers, "the capital will be increased by £8,000,000, but so great is the earning power of the company that the share is cautiously valued, even at a premium of 700 per cent." This means that by a book-keeping transaction the capital is to be expanded from £2,000,000 to £10,000,000. Another firm made such profits as to double its capital in two successive years, and there are several other concerns which paid bonuses of 150 per cent., 125 per cent., and 100 per cent.

A few notes on dividends may also be interesting. One firm was paying only 7½ per cent. in the year before the outbreak of war. In 1915 the dividend sprang to 20 per cent.; it was 30 per cent. in 1916 and also in 1917, when the 400 bonus was decided upon. Another company has been paying a steady 20 per cent. throughout the war period. Still another paid peace-time dividends of 12½ to 15 per cent.; its war-time dividend rose instantly to 25 per cent., and was 45 per cent. of a capital of £180,000 in 1915, 1916, and 1917. Yet another concern which paid on ordinary dividend for the three years before the war produced 10 per cent. in 1914, 15 per cent. in 1915, 20 per cent. in 1916, and 25 per cent. in 1917.

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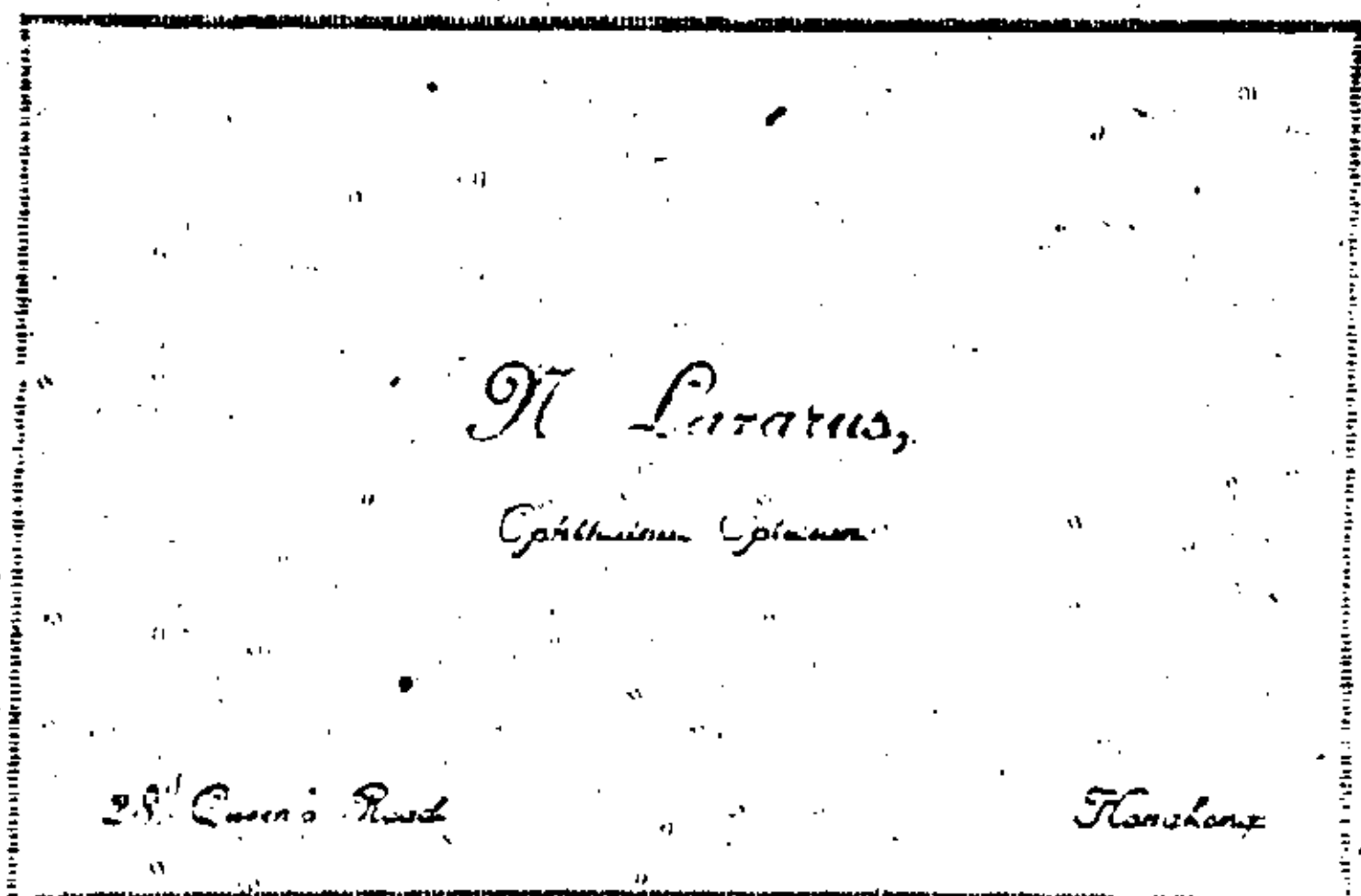
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when 100 per cent. scrip bonus was distributed. Even this, however, only succeeded in reducing the dividend to 20 per cent. for 1917-18. One more company's 225 per cent. profit is well known. AVERAGE 20 PER CENT.

DIVIDENDS.

The average dividend on the bulk of the capital in the hands of these 26 Midland concerns appears to have been in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent., free of income-tax, which means that in the five years of war the whole of their original ordinary capital was repaid. Profits paid out in dividends and amounts placed to reserve can hardly have fallen far short of £20,000,000. Nor must it be forgotten that these profits were made after paying excess profits tax. They were, I have not the slightest doubt, profits honestly earned through the operation in a time of national stress, of the laws of supply and demand, but the fact that they were earned suggests that war places a strain upon the normal business machine which it is ill-fitted to bear.

These big figures now threaten, as I have said before, to be matched by the figures relating to the unemployment that has followed upon the amassing of such fortunes. The reconstruction of industry in the Midlands is not going ahead with anything like the speed that had been hoped. Vast works stand in great part idle. Not a brick has been laid to meet the shortage of 30,000 houses in Birmingham alone.

The trade union leaders themselves admit that the out-of-work donation is, demoralising both men and women, and a movement is on foot to mitigate the evil by arranging that no man shall for the present work more than two or three hours a day. Even under these conditions the overcrowding is so serious that single furnished rooms let readily to working-class families at £1 a week. Some scandalous attempts at eviction by landlords have been brought to my notice.

At bottom I seem to find a lack of driving force that is disquieting. The Midlands are tired out—unable to face with equanimity the gigantic uncertainties of the future; ready to fall back on the one hand upon Government doles and on the other upon the huge capital surplus remaining over from the war.

LENIN.

THE MYSTERY MAN.

The truth of the matter is that Lenin is by no means an easy man to know, says a correspondent in the *Times*.

For years he has enveloped himself in a veil of mystery—a policy dictated as much by personal inclination as by political motives, and outside his own small circle of disciples and admirers there are not only very few Russians who may be said to know him intimately, but even comparatively few who have ever seen him. If, therefore, he appears to the average Englishman as a red-shirted, high-booted pirate chief, the fault is chiefly of his own making. His all-absorbing passion is the gospel of world-revolution.

Born at Simbirsk on April 10, 1870, Vladimir Ilitch Uliassoff alias "Lenin," "Ilitch," "Ilin," "Tylin," is a hereditary noble, and the son of a State Councillor. His mother had a small estate in the Kazan Government, and after her husband's death was in receipt of a State pension. Lenin's two sisters and his brother Dmitri were at one time all under police supervision, while his brother Alexander was executed in 1887 for complicity in a terrorist plot against the life of Alexander III. Brought up in the Orthodox Faith, Lenin is one of the few genuine Russians to be found among the Bolshevik leaders. After completing his course at the Simbirsk Gymnasium, in 1887 he entered the Kazan University, only to be expelled and banished from Kazan a few months later for participating in an anti-Government students' riot. In 1891, however, we find him attending the University of Petrograd, where he studied law and economics. In 1895 he made his first journey abroad to Germany, returning in the same year to Petrograd, where he was again arrested on account of his Socialist activities. On this occasion he was exiled for three years to the village of Sushenskoe, in Eastern Siberia, being forbidden on the expiration of his sentence to reside in any of the big cities, factory centres, or university towns of Russia. After his release in 1900 he again went abroad. From this period begins his real career as a Socialist leader, and the next 17 years are a long cycle of Socialist Con-

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gresses abroad, culminating in the Zimmerwald Conference of 1915 and his dramatic return to Russia in the notorious "sealed" wagon. During this period he visited many countries, including England, and made the acquaintance of the revolutionary elements in Europe.

IS LENIN A GENIUS?

Is Lenin a genius? Many Russians have denied it, and certainly there is nothing in his personal appearance to suggest even faintly a resemblance to the super-man. Short of stature, rather plump, with a short thick neck, broad shoulders, round red face, high, intellectual bald head, nose slightly turned up, brownish moustache, and short, stubby beard, he looks at the first glance more like a provincial grocer than a leader of men. And yet on second thoughts, there is something in those grey eyes that arrests the attention, something in that quizzing, half-contemptuous, half-smiling look which speaks of boundless self-confidence and conscious superiority. His knowledge of languages is above the average. He is a proficient German scholar, while he writes and speaks English with tolerable accuracy. He is certainly by far the greatest intellectual force which the Russian Revolution has yet brought to light.

It is not, however, to his intellectual powers that he owes his predominating position inside his own party. The almost fanatical respect with which he is regarded by the men who are his colleagues, and who are at least as jealous of each other as politicians in other countries, is due to other qualities than mere intellectual capacity. Chief of these are his iron courage, his grim, relentless determination, and his complete lack of all self-interest. In his creed of world-revolution he is as unscrupulous and a uncompromising as a Jesuit, and in his code of political ethics the end to be attained is a justification for the employment of any weapon. To him Capital is the Fiend Incarnate, and with such an enemy he neither gives nor asks for mercy. Yet as an individual he is not without certain virtues. In the many attacks, both justified and unjustified, which have been made against him, no breath of scandal has ever touched his private life. He is married—according to all accounts singularly happily married—and, in a country where corruption has now reached its apogee, he stands out head and shoulders above all his colleagues as the one man who is above suspicion. To Lenin the stories of Bolshevik prizes and carousals have no relation. His only worldly needs are more frugal, and his personal

budget is probably the most modest of all the Bolshevik Commissaries. Dishonest, treacherous, guilty of the worst forms of secret diplomacy as the Bolsheviks have been in all their public dealings, Lenin himself, on the rare occasions on which he has consented to see a foreign journalist or a foreign official, has always been extraordinarily frank. "Personally, I have nothing against you," Politically, however, you are my enemy, and I must use every weapon I think fit for your destruction. Your Government does the same against me."

A DEMAGOGUE.

Of course he is a demagogue; has made use of all the demagogue's arts. But behind all the inconsistencies of his policy, the tactics, the manoeuvring, there lies a deep-rooted plan which he has been turning over in his mind for years and which he now thinks is ripe for execution. Demagogues have no constructive programme. Lenin, at least, knows exactly what he wishes to achieve and how he means to achieve it. What other politicians try to adapt their programme to the needs and desires of society, Lenin is attempting to fit society to the narrow frames of his rigid, Prussian-like programme. Afanatic if you like, but a fanatic who has already made history and who has more genius than most fanatics. Cold, pitiless, devoid of all sentiment, utterly ruthless in his effort to force the narrow tenets of his Marxian dogma upon the whole world, Lenin is not a lovable character.

RED CROSS MILLIONS.

The British Red Cross Society spent over £7,000,000 last year, the average expenditure being £139,294 a week. In the first year of war the outlay was £1,691,230, and when the armistice came the Society had a surplus in hand of £1,454,970. Donations during 1918 amounted to £2,245,560, an increase of nearly 2½ millions on 1917, while gifts and stores totalled £198,823. The low cost of administration made it possible for 19s. 9d. out of every £1 to go direct to meet the needs of the sick, wounded, and prisoners. Through the Central Prisoners of War Department the Society fed 150,000 men in Germany with bread and 45,000 with parcels, at a weekly cost of £123,500. The campaign in France cost the organisation £758,698, exclusive of ambulance expenditure, £388,321 was spent in Egypt and Malta, £107,536 in Salonika, £111,004 in Italy, and £23,247 in North Russia. The transport of 100,000 tons of supplies to the front cost £131,374, and in France and over 2½ millions of daily rations were distributed.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1919.

BRIGHTER DAYS IN RUSSIA.

If any justification is needed for the presence of Allied forces in Russia, it can be found in the latest news from that distressed country. For some days past, the telegrams have told of the gradual subjugation of the Bolshevik armies in the north, until we have reached a stage when the capture of Petrograd and Moscow seems well on the way to being accomplished. It is a happy circumstance that the Bolsheviks have not been allowed to have matters all their own way in Russia, for if they had been permitted unobstructed control, the country would have been plunged into anarchy and the establishment of a sound and stable regime would have been indefinitely delayed. There was a time, not many months ago, when these impracticable people certainly held the upper hand, and when it looked as though Russia must suffer a prolonged period of unsettled conditions and loose government. To-day, however, the horizon is brighter than it has been for many a day, and we see emerging from the struggle, into greater prominence, the leaders of a better and more constitutional order.

The hopes of Russia's salvation are to be found in the joint efforts of the Russian anti-Bolsheviks and the Allies. These forces are now working together most harmoniously and effectually. Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin have from the first been solid in their opposition to the Bolshevik danger and are rightly regarded as the representatives of law and order, whilst Lenin and his supporters are the destructive element in Russia's affairs. Had the anti-Bolsheviks been left to themselves, unaided by the Entente, they would have been dispersed; if not actually wiped out, long ago. At a time when the situation looked far blacker than it does now, many were the criticisms uttered at the presence of Allied forces in Russia, but to-day the support given to the loyal element amongst the Russians is being splendidly vindicated. Good generalship and the enthusiasm inspired by the hope of bringing order out of chaos have steadily eaten into the Bolshevik strongholds and now we are beginning to see the results of wise co-operation. That the Bolsheviks are being overcome is shown by the fact that Lenin has already begun overtures for an armistice and that the Bolshevik regime is credited with the intention of transferring its headquarters to Ukraine. So well has the situation developed that the Entente has decided to recognise the Kolchak and Denikin Governments, provided the leaders thereof agree to accept the verdict of a Constituent Assembly as regards the future of the country. With the facts thus, we cannot but feel hopeful in viewing the general outlook in this great country.

An unsettled Russia would be a continual menace to the peace of Europe, and that is why the Entente has maintained forces in the country even though the war is virtually ended, and despite the fact that many Russians have proved false to themselves and to the Allies as a whole. There is a great future for Russia if the country is properly governed. This proviso, unfulfilled, the Russian civilised world wishes to see assured. Liberty which the whole world is little to choose; both bespeak tyranny and oppression. But if in place of the old-time autocracy there can be scope given for well-ordered democracy, the Russians should at last come into their own and a future full of hope and promise be assured. It is for this reason that we look with satisfaction on the present developments, for out of them, we feel, will arise a new and a happier state of affairs for a country which has for all too long laboured under misery and happiness.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

AN EXPLANATION.

In our account of U. S. Memorial Day observances in Hongkong we recorded the fact that the absence of the Consul General was the subject of comment by American civilians who attended the ceremony at Happy Valley. Mr. Anderson's absence, we now learn, is quite easily explained, and it is evident that those who commented on it did so in ignorance. The ceremony at Happy Valley was of a naval character and civilians were present by courtesy only. Being a naval affair, it was incumbent on the Consul General not to be present; otherwise, as the ranking officer of the United States present, he would have had to take charge of things and this would have detracted from the naval character of the event. Moreover, in view of his official position, Mr. Anderson could not attend such a ceremony as a private citizen. We explain these facts in fairness to the Consul General and in order to correct any wrong impression that may exist in the minds of civilians on the point. It may be added that at various times the matter of holding a formal civilian ceremony on Memorial Day has been considered, but owing to the small size of the American community here and the difficulty of getting men out to Happy Valley in the morning, it has been considered impracticable.

CRIMINALS FROM CANTON.

We have every sympathy with the interest displayed by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak towards the taking of adequate measures for keeping bad characters out of Hongkong and for keeping a check on the activities of such of them as filter through into the Colony. In his latest question on the subject, Mr. Lau speaks of stringent and drastic measures which are being taken in Canton to root out such individuals, and seeks to know what the local Government intends doing to prevent such people from using this Colony as a field for their activities. The Government's reply is that it has no information on the measures said to be taken in Canton and that it is inadvisable to make known the methods adopted here for dealing with undesirable characters. On the first point, we will confess to being quite as ignorant as the Government. We have heard nothing of any extraordinary police activity in Canton, and even if we had we should not be prepared to admit that it would be uniformly and consistently directed towards the rooting out of all bad characters. On the other hand, it is a notorious fact that the authorities in Kwangtung have for long past shown a very weak hand in keeping down piracy and robbery, and we are not convinced that the methods adopted there, even when extradition proceedings ensue in Hongkong, are above suspicion. So far as dealing with criminals is concerned, we think it hardly likely that Canton can teach the Hongkong Police very much.

SPECIAL EFFORTS NEEDED.

We will admit that Hongkong is too uncomfortably near to Canton, and that a deal of the criminality perpetrated here is the work of rogues from the adjacent city. That is an evil which has long been recognised, and it has taxed more than one C.S.P.'s brains in the attempt to evolve some method by which the danger may be mitigated. Whether the Canton authorities are as alert as they might be or whether they are not, hardly affects the issue. We know that the danger is there, and with Mr. Lau, we want to see everything possible done to keep the scum of adjacent territory at arm's length. The Government cannot be blamed for declining to make its methods public, but it would perhaps be something if we had an assurance, in view of the recent wave of armed robberies in the Colony, that special efforts are being taken to keep Canton visitors under observation. It is a very difficult matter to keep check on incomers by boat and rail from Canton, but it is a glaring anomaly that whilst liners from Europe and elsewhere are subject to "Police" inspection, no organised examination of the riff raff from Canton is in force. This matter will have to be seriously faced if crime is to be kept down in this Colony.

"SOME" NAME.

Applying for the licence of Carregydyffall Inn, Llanfairfechan, at Bangor Police Court, an ex-Metropolitan Police sergeant, apologetic to the Bench for his inability to pronounce the name.

DAY BY DAY.

REVENGE IS A GUN THAT KICKS HARDER THAN IT SHOOTS.

The wife of the Governor of Macao gave birth to a son on Wednesday last.

Mr. D. W. Traftman was a home-bound passenger by the s.s. Mentor on Saturday.

Mr. C. E. Warren is going home on the Empress of Asia on the 12th instant. He will combine business with pleasure.

Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co. have removed their offices from St. George's Building to the fourth floor Hotel Mansions.

We hear that the Peace celebrations in Hongkong will in all probability synchronise with the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of war (August 4th).

"Young English" of Hongkong, is willing to box anyone in the Far East within the lightweight limit. Acceptances sent to the Telegraph will be forwarded to the proper quarter.

We learn that the Chinese merchants at Macao have sent a joint telegram to Lisbon requesting that the present Governor be retained in office, as they regard him as a very progressive man.

The Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone left for Shanghai by the s.s. Wing Sang on Saturday morning last. We understand that the object of Mr. Johnstone's visit is to undergo the Pasteur treatment as a precautionary measure after having handled dogs which have since developed rabies.

The s.s. Wing On, which has been on Government service for the past twelve months, has now resumed her West River run. The s.s. Tai Lee, which has also been on Government service, is now in dock and will shortly be ready for resumption of service on the same run.

During last week there were notified 30 cases of plague (22 deaths), four of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal), two fatal occurrences of small pox, three non-fatal cases of enteric and one non-fatal case of diphtheria. There was a British and an Indian sufferer from enteric. All the other cases were Chinese.

Mr. Vandeveldt, of the School of Motoring, is a famous Belgian aviator who has received the "Ace of Spades" from the Belgian Government for his aerial record. He is credited with having brought down some forty enemy aeroplanes and with having piloted the Queen of the Belgians from Ocherbourg to Dugny. He is the recipient as well of the D.C.M. and a medal for bravery from the American Government.

The Government is erecting search shelters on all the wharves on Connaught Road Central wherein the baggage of female passengers arriving in the Colony will be searched, in future. Formerly, these searches were conducted in the open and in full view of bad characters who congregated on the wharves with the object of ascertaining the disposition of valuables, for future operations. By the new arrangement all baggage will be opened within the shelters only in the presence of the officials and the parties concerned.

DRAGON BOAT RACES.

ATTRACTION FOR HONGKONG PEOPLE.

To-day being the fifth day of the fifth moon (Chinese style), the Dragon Festival is being observed. As usual, there has been some racing at Aberdeen, but only two boats have been participating.

To-morrow, however, Hongkong residents will have an opportunity of witnessing a good display at North Point, for the management of the Ming Yuen Gardens has arranged a special series of races, in which three dragon boats from Aberdeen and two each from Yau-mai and Shau-kiwan will take part, prizes being offered by the management. The racing will take place from 2 to 4 p.m. and the judge will be Ah King, whilst Mr. Mok Lin of Ah King's shipyard will act as starter. No doubt many residents will take this opportunity of witnessing a most interesting sight.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCANTORI"]

The price of rice locally still keeps going up and throughout the week there has been one steady rise. The commodity is being freely exported from the Colony while in India, Singapore, Penang and the Federated Malay States restrictions have been placed on the exports. At the rate at which rice is leaving our shores, there is every prospect of a famine in the next few months. It is felt that the Government should step in and stipulate that at least twenty-five per cent. of the imports should remain in the Colony. For instance, if a rice merchant imports a thousand tons of rice from Bangkok or Saigon, 250 tons should remain in stock under Government control. If this precaution be not taken, there is fear of a rice famine being experienced in the Colony.

Hongkong has been the second largest importer this year of Siam rice. Up till 29th April 67,333 tons of Siam rice were shipped to this Colony; Japan 84,985 tons, Singapore 29,903 tons, Europe 24,409 tons, and the Philippines 20,005 tons. Stocks locally are the scantiest. Even a hundred tons of garden rice is stated to be difficult to pick up in the market.

Last November first quality Siam rice was quoted at the mills in Bangkok at Tcs. 10.50 a picul and second quality Tcs. 9. To-day these prices are Tcs. 26 and Tcs. 23. The Food Controller in the Straits has recorded with some complacency that before the end of the year there will be no rice in Siam to export. In view of this fact, is the Hongkong Government going to do anything to conserve our local supplies? We are undoubtedly drifting into a rice crisis and the cry of the poor is already bitter. During April, Bangkok exported to Hongkong 215,655 piculs of white rice. According to statements made in Japanese papers, the imports of foreign rice into Japan have shown a large increase of late. Y64,270,000 worth of rice was imported up to the end of April since the beginning of the year. This is a nine-fold increase as compared with the same period of last year.

Although the price of Japanese coal is still going down, it is interesting to note a revival of interest in the importation of Australian coal, the f.o.b. price of which is very much below the parity of Japanese prices.

While the Directors of the Star Ferry Company have been graciously pleased to sanction reduced fares, operating from Sunday the 1st instant, they have in their extreme graciousness overlooked the fabulous charges exacted on the owners of motor cycles who wish to transport their machines to the Peninsula. If he transports his motor-cycle with his side-car, a motor-cyclist to has pay 50 cents and 10 cents for the chauffeur, with 10 cents (present rate) for the friend who is going to occupy the side-car. Therefore, a single trip costs him 70 cents. Really the Star Ferry Company is extremely benevolent. It should charge at least \$2 for the transportation of a motor-cycle. It can always plead in defence that it is a well-to-do lot. A single motor-cycle pays 20 cents and the driver another 10 cents (present rate). Before, motor cycles were free. Last year the Directors, by a strange computation and a study of the clearing returns of the local Banks, came to the conclusion that the general public were flushed with cash; so they straightaway decided to raise the single monthly fares from \$5 to \$8 and increased the others in like proportion. Of course, they had to coin an excuse. They couldn't possibly point to the very whole-hearted way the public subscribed to all appeals for the wounded and others; so they palmed off the bogey of high coal prices.

Exports of Japanese matches to Calcutta and Bombay, China, Formosa, Java, and Singapore are increasing. The price of standard safety matches stands Yen 50 at present. A further increase is expected. The prices of sticks and potassium chlorate have also risen to Yen 35 and Yen 31 respectively. In this connection, mention may be made of the Australian embargo on the import of Japanese matches. It seems that representatives of the factory girls in Melbourne paid a visit to the Minister for Customs.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REPORT.

"TIMES OF CEYLON" VIEWS.

The Times of Ceylon writes: Mr. B. G. Horniman has at last exhausted the patience of the Indian authorities and he has been placed on a steamer for England. All things considered it is surprising that the authorities have tolerated the editor of the Bombay Chronicle so long as they have done in his enthusiastic advocacy of the Home Rule movement. He has not infrequently shown himself alike without moderation or scruple. During the recent riots he was soon in the forefront of those who were spreading false rumours and unjust accusations, until he reached a climax by publishing a story that British troops had used "Dum-Dum" bullets to shoot down murderous miscreants who were killing his countrymen and seeking to set up a reign of terror in India. No baser calumny could be directed by an Englishman against his countrymen. Mr. Horniman did not hesitate to do this and if his only punishment is deportation from India he can consider he has been more gently treated than his countrymen feel he deserves. Without the personality of its editor the Bombay Chronicle would become a non-entity and the directors of the Chronicle company have made the censorship restrictions the excuse for closing down the publication. Mr. Horniman will no doubt present himself to the people at Home as a martyr. Those who have watched his unscrupulous conduct in India will regard him as a very leniently treated man.

EX-CONSUL SUED.

In the Summary Court, this morning, judgment was delivered for the Weing Hing Firm in an action brought against Jose C. de Obaldia, formerly Consul for Panama, to recover the sum of \$98.35 for goods sold and delivered, the goods comprising household utensils.

ALUMINIUM HOLLOW WARE TRADE.

Birmingham is the centre of a movement for placing the British manufacture of aluminium hollow-ware on a more solid basis. A national organisation has been formed for promoting the interests of the trade, and this may be taken as a sign that a vigorous fight will be waged for the markets. In face of powerful American and German opposition, the industry was being steadily developed before the war. Then came the time when the raw material had to be commandeered for more urgent purposes. There is no artificial restriction now on the manufacture, but supplies of aluminium are not coming forward at all freely. Latterly there has been a very substantial moderation in the high rates that prevailed. A few of the local manufacturers have got to work again on the production of aluminium hollow-ware and considerable extensions are in prospect, as plant put down for munitions will be adapted to this branch of industry. Reconstruction is in progress at a number of works. This manufacture is suited to the industrial genius of Birmingham, and there will be disappointment if it does not take a more prominent place henceforth.

and asked him to increase the Customs duties to protect their interests, setting forth the difficulties in which they find themselves in competing with Japanese matches. Since the Swedish embargo on exports, Australia has turned to Japan for a supply and Japanese exports have, in consequence, greatly increased of late. Japanese papers say the total value of Japanese exports for the fiscal year stood at Y2,000,000. It is feared that the adoption of the suggestion by the Australian manufacturers will prove a blow to Japanese exports. Even at present a duty of about Y28 is imposed on Japanese matches. At the top of the present market price of Y36 in Australia, it is a serious blow to the Japanese match industry. The Minister for Customs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. A. J. Sylvester, who is responsible for the British short-hand notes at the Peace Conference, is said to be one of the fastest shorthand writers and typists England has produced. He offered his services to the Government at the beginning of the war, and in the capacity of private secretary to Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the War Cabinet, has done much official reporting in various parts of the world. It is doubtful, says "Pittman's Journal," which gives an interesting sketch of Mr. Sylvester's career, if any other shorthand writer has ever had the privilege of recording so many secret proceedings and decisions especially during some of the more critical days of the war.

The remarkable results obtained at Cornell University by keeping chicken coops lit up during the night will interest the poultry experts at the Fontainebleau Agricultural College. The diet experiments have been carried out, a certain number of hens being given "a daily ration of a glass of wine per head," while a similar number had no wine. In the result the hens that had the wine produced in a given period nearly seven times as many eggs as the teetotal hens, and the eggs of the wine bibbers were said to be of very superior quality. The wine provided was only "vin ordinaire," and it was suggested that a still bigger output of eggs might result if a vintage of reputé were served; but I have not seen any statement that this suggestion was adopted at the College.

How there came to be an Army in Paris at the proper time to rally forth on the German right wing and settle the fate of France at the Oureq was told by General Messimy, who was Minister of War till the end of August, 1914, before the special Commission which is inquiring into the Brie question. He said that in spite of the Cabinet's decision not to concern itself with the conduct of operations, though maintaining general direction over the war, on the night of August 24-25, he dispatched the following order to the General Commanding the Armies of the North-East: "I am sorry, if our Armies do not have their efforts crowned with victory and are compelled to retreat, one Army of three Corps of first line troops as a minimum must move to the entrenched camp of Paris in order to assure its safety. All responsibility for this order will rest with me. (Signed) Messimy."

Indulgence is asked for the following sent by a correspondent to the Daily News:—
A crowd had gathered in the street—
I rushed to hear the news:
"Look!" shouted one excitedly.
"There is no time to lose!"
I looked—and in a window o'er the way
(A scene I can't forget)
I saw this wonderful display:
A card: "Two Rooms to Let!"
"Let!"

After all, poetry has been defined as "emotion remembered in tranquillity," and my correspondent can hardly have had time to become tranquil yet.

The suggestion that smoking should be permitted in church is not so revolutionary as it may seem. Scott records how farmers in the country districts of Scotland were accustomed to light up as soon as the minister announced his text. The idea, however, have horrified M. Andre Antomarchi, who, twelve years ago published a work entitled "Un Chretien Fait-il Bien de Fumer?" answering the question most emphatically in the negative. He admits that smoking is not expressly forbidden by holy writ, but neither is abstinence-drinking or card-playing, which practices are admittedly sinful. With sorrow, he is confessed, two leaders of Christianity, Vinet and Spurgeon, indulged in tobacco, but the latter repented ere it was too late. That is the very best authority for asserting that Spurgeon on his deathbed expressed deep contrition for having smoked during his life, because his doing so had led many Christians to follow his example.

"DRY" DEFEAT IN CANADA.
The representative of the movement of the late William Scott, who was killed in the "Winnipeg" disaster, by Amos, has been elected to the position of "dry" in the city of Winnipeg. It is a blow to the "wet" cause, as Amos was a well-known "wet" and a supporter of the "wet" cause.

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

A FINE DRAMA.

The Victoria Theatre management is fortunate in having secured Sir Henry Irving's classic drama "The Bells" which has been rendered into a masterpiece of cinematograph art with the great character actor, Frank Keenan, in the role of Mathias. It is a film complete in itself and it will be screened for three nights only starting from to-night. It is a picture of pictures, portraying the conscience tortured murderer—a vivid masterly conception, marked by gripping terror and softened by infinite pathos.

Frank Keenan is the central figure of this masterly production of "The Bells." He portrays the innkeeper who is haunted by the sound of sleigh bells, conjured up before him as a result of the murder of a wealthy traveller. There is a great dramatic possibility in the play and Mr. Keenan makes the most of the possibility.

The piece will be screened to-night and as it will run for only three nights, cinema-goers should not miss it.

To-morrow there will be a matinee.

CORONET THEATRE.

ANOTHER TARZAN ATTRACTION.

"The Romance of Tarzan," which presents the concluding chapters of "Tarzan of the Apes" from the book by Edgar Rice Burroughs, pleases the eye with the same scenic magnificence that distinguished the first Tarzan film, and in addition provides an even more dramatic and closely-knit story.

Opening in the African jungles, where Tarzan, the son of titled English parents who has been rescued as a baby from the awful fate that overtook his parents, and raised to young manhood by an ape foster-mother has been visited by a party of explorers from the civilized world, the story moves rapidly from climax to climax.

After saving his new-found friends, including a beautiful American girl, in whom he recognizes his long-sought mate, from death at the hands of wild beasts and equally savage cannibals, Tarzan is the victim of a conspiracy engineered, by a member of the party who is vitally interested in preventing the jungle king's return to civilisation, there to assume the high station in life to which he is rightfully entitled.

How Tarzan by native wit and main strength thwarts this conspiracy and wins back not only his paternal title and estate, but the heart of the beautiful American girl as well, provides nearly two hours of the finest kind of entertainment that the screen has yet made visible.

Elmo Lincoln again takes the part of Tarzan, while Enid Markay fills the role of Jane Porter, the American heroine. These two sterling players are adequately supported by Cleo Madison, Thomas Jefferson, Monte Blue, and other capable character actors.

"The Romance of Tarzan" will open for a four nights engagement at the Coronet Theatre, this afternoon.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET.

WARSHIPS AT SINGAPORE.

H.M.A. Light Cruiser Brisbane, accompanied by the English Submarine J 5 arrived at Singapore on May 26, bound from Portsmouth to Australia. The latter is one of the six submarines, all of the J type, which have been handed over to the Australian fleet as a gift from the Motherland. The Brisbane was built in Australia about two and a half years ago, and has been on active service since, having altogether covered a mileage of 70,000. She is fitted with light 6 inch guns, an anti-aircraft gun, and has a displacement of 6,000 tons. Her earlier war record, included cruising in the Pacific ocean, the Indian ocean on the look out for the "Wolf," and the Mediterranean, while her latest labours after the signing of the Armistice were directed to guarding and patrolling the coast off Constantinople, Smyrna, and Sebastopol, to which last mentioned place she had conveyed marines in December last. She is under the command of Capt. O. C. Hare.

As to submarine J 5, it may be interesting to note that she is one of the latest type and was built in 1917. Her main work was in connection with the Heligoland patrol, and latterly in charge of the Heligoland Bight. She is under the present command of Lieut. R. Pierson, whose distinguished naval decorations consist of the D. S. C. the orders of St. Vladimir and St. Anne, the latter two being conferred upon him by the Czar of Russia for conspicuous services rendered during his Baltic career. The other five submarines are due in a few days and will be escorted by H. M. A. S. Sydney, the destroyer of the notorious Emden.

CHURCH NOTES.

The following items are from Church Notes (St. John's Cathedral magazine):—Preparations for the peace celebrations are being made, though at the time of writing the prospect of peace looks none too bright. Mr. White hopes to have a special choir of some 50 voices for the occasion and would be glad to hear from any who would give their services for this purpose.

The St. John's Cathedral Sunday School has been closed for the summer months. We would like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the Military Authorities for having so kindly allowed us the use of the Garrison School in which to hold the Sunday School. Prizes were presented to those scholars who had been regular in their attendance and who had learned their lessons well.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley has tendered his resignation of the office of Hon. Treasurer of the Cathedral owing to his approaching departure from the Colony. The Church Body received it with great regret and an expression of their hearty appreciation of the services he has rendered to the Cathedral. Mr. George Hogg was unanimously elected Hon. Treasurer in Mr. Bowley's place, and we cordially welcome him to that office.

Mr. Denman Fuller writes from the Hospital in Victoria, B.C. that he is again laid up in bed, but hopes to be able to reach England about the end of June. He has again been suffering much pain from a renewed attack of neuritis.

THE EMOTIONS AND DIGESTION.

WHY LAUGHTER IS GOOD AT MEALTIMES.

There is a curious relation between the emotions and the process of digestion. It is a scientific fact that sudden grief or joy will instantly arrest digestion, and the functions of the stomach will not be resumed until the unusual emotion has subsided. The truth is that the stomach needs a good supply of rich, red blood to properly perform its duty and if the supply is called away to the brain digestion stops.

If you worry and think about your troubles at mealtime you are on the road to indigestion, and the more you do it the more troubles you will have to think about. Laughter is an aid to digestion but plenty of rich blood is a necessity.

That being the case, the first thing to do in dyspepsia, or indigestion, especially in the form of stomach trouble generally called nervous dyspepsia, is to build up the blood, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do exactly this that they stand pre-eminent as a remedy in such cases. They are a tonic for the blood and nerves, and they begin at once to build up the system weakened by excess, worry, overwork, or other causes. The rich, red blood soon begins to show in cheeks and lips, the step is quicker, the eyes are bright, and the good effect is felt in every organ of the body.

Two useful books, "Diseases of the Nervous System" and "What to Eat and How to Eat" will be sent free by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or you can order them direct by mail, post free, at \$1.50 the bottle, six for \$8, from the above address.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE CHEESE

We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE.

POTTED CHEESE.

FRENCH CHEESE.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

Cheese is rich in protein and butter fat, hence an important and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

CERIN, DREVARD & CO.



4th FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS
Tel 114
AND AT CANTON.



GENERATING PLANTS

SWITCHBOARDS

TRANSFORMERS

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\$100.00

UNDERWOOD AND REMINGTON

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EXCELLENT CONDITION AND PERFECT RUNNING ORDER.

PARAGON RED AND BLACK RIBBONS \$1.25 EACH.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

York Building.

For Four Nights Only!

Commencing TO-NIGHT

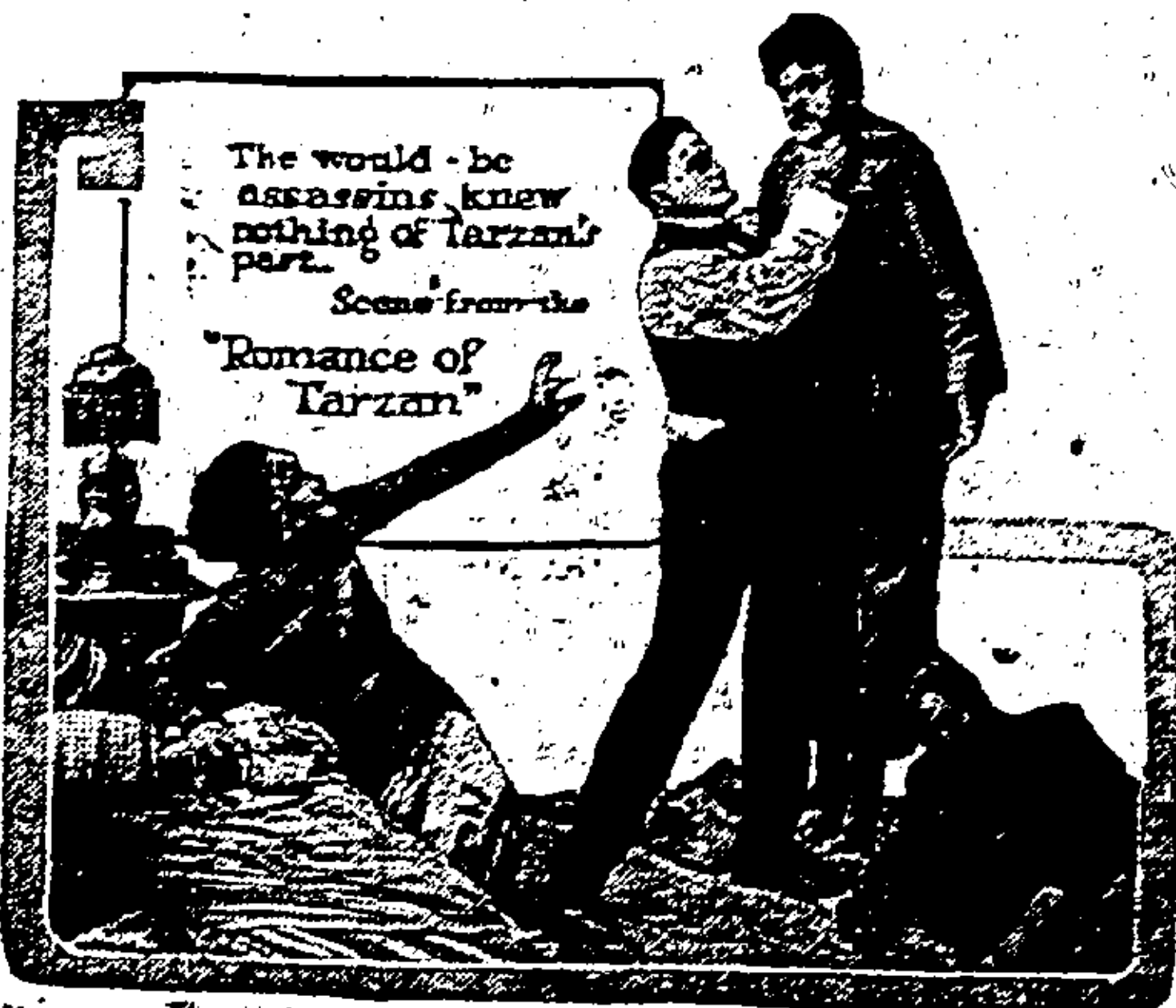
At 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

the concluding chapters of

"TARZAN OF THE APES."

Even more thrilling than the original picture



Filled with scenes of weird power
that will haunt you for days!

You will see Tarzan rescue a white man from the jaws of an infuriated lion, and dispatch the beast before your eyes with a sheath-knife. You will see Tarzan fight six savage cannibals at one time, and dispose of them with his naked hands. You will see Tarzan himself rescued from death by a gigantic wild elephant—his faithful friend, Tantor. And you will also see Tarzan fight the greatest battle of his career in a crowded ballroom to protect the honour of the beautiful girl for whose love he has left the jungle.

CORONET THEATRE.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have just received a consignment of "MATTAMAC" WATERPROOFS and amongst them are several which have become slightly stained in transit.

These we are offering at

\$11.00 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 29.

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346



GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

DRESS WEAR.

SHIRTS

With "Pleated Front" or as this style.

COLLARS

NEWEST SHAPES.

TIES

OF SMART APPEARANCE. PUMPS, BRACES, etc.

The above are made specially for this climate and we thoroughly recommend them for COOLNESS and COMFORT.

THE

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA



A PERFECT AND COMPLETE INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC AT EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	3rd June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	3rd June at noon.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	4th June at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	4th June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	5th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	8th June at night.
SHANGHAI	Teau	10th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Teau	

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong July 2, 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tillamap ...	Java	in port	3rd June	Japan
Tilliwong ...	Japan	1st July	3rd June	Java
Tilikini ...	—	in port	6th June	Java
Tilpannas ...	Java	4th June	10th June	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)			
Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.	
Quinnebaug	Medina	TUES.	3rd June at 10 a.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart ..	FRI.	6th June at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans ...	TUES.	10th June at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers

**INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

Projected Sailings from Hongkong,—(Subject to Alteration).

	For	Steamship		On
TIENTSIN	via W'wei ...	Chipshing	Wed., 4th June	at d'light
SHANGHAI	via Swatow	Kwongsang	Wed., 4th June	at d'light

HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 4th June at	8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta ...	Fooksang	Tues., 4th June at	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chousang		

CHONG CHAI	Choy Sang	Fri.,	6th June at	d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri.,	6th June at	3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Chunsang	Sat.,	7th June at	3 p.m.

ROBE	Kwaisang	Sat., 7th June at	5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 10th June at	noon.
MANILA	Loonesang	Fri. 13th June at	2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailing, second-class, once a week, to Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Shanghai.

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hothow when inducement offers.

BERNESE LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodations for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duta.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

"All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and descriptions affixed."

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for **NEW YORK** via Panama, on Thursday,
June 5th.

S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for **NEW YORK** via Panama, on Thursday,
July 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, LTD.

AMERICAN SAILORS CREATE TROUBLE.

UGLY INCIDENT AT WANCHAI.

What was said to have been the aftermath of a recent fight between American and British sailors took place on Saturday evening outside the Naval Canteen at Wanchai. A party of sailors from the U.S.S. Helena, estimated by some to be as many as 40 strong, engaged in a fight with British sailors. The weapons mostly in use were beer bottles, and these were used to great effect in inflicting damage, both on persons and property. The windows of the Canteen were smashed by flying missiles. From being confined to the men of the Services, the fight took on a serious aspect when it developed into an attack on civilians. Mr. Robert Leach, an Engineer of the river boat Wing On, whilst returning from the cinema to his home, was, at Arsenal Street, near the Canteen, set upon by a party of American sailors, and received a blow in the left eye which rendered him temporarily senseless. This injury was of a rather serious nature, being inflicted, as it was, with a bottle held in the hand of one of the American sailors. Another Britisher, a stoker on the tug Altas, also felt the weight of another bottle on his head.

A sequel to this assault on Mr. Leach was the hearing of a summons brought by the engineer against Gordon Eddy Taylor, one of the American seamen, for alleged assault, which took place before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, at the Police Court. Seated with Mr. Hutchison on the Bench were Captain Briggs, of the U.S.S. Helena and the Captain of a British cruiser, from which ships were the men who took part in the fight.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared on behalf of the complainant, Mr. Leach. Capt. Hardy, Helena's marines, was present in the interest of the accused.

In opening the case, Mr. Shenton said that when his Worship had heard the evidence, he would come to the conclusion that the assault was not a drunken brawl but an organised attack. The facts, shortly, were that Mr. Leach, who had been Chief Engineer for a period of fifteen years on various river boats, and was a married man and a teetotaler, at 11.45 on Saturday evening was returning home in a ricksha from the Coronet Cinema, in company with Mr. S. C. Watts, third engineer of the Kwongsang. When they got to the bottom of Arsenal Street close to the Naval Canteen, they were met by the accused with a party of American sailors, who questioned them as to their nationality. Mr. Leach replied that he was a Britisher, whereupon without any further words, the accused struck him very heavily with a bottle in the left eye, causing a black eye. Bruises were also inflicted on Mr. Leach's upper lip and on the shoulder. Mr. Leach was quite positive that it was the accused who attacked him. The accused was recognised by an entirely independent witness who saw the whole assault. After the assault, Mr. Leach went to the Naval Yard and telephoned to No. 2 Police Station. On arrival at the latter place, Mr. Leach saw the accused and immediately identified him. Another curious thing then happened, proceeded Mr. Shenton, which showed that it was an organised affair. Immediately the accused was recognised and pointed out by Mr. Leach, three or four men, who were also in the Station at the time, came forward, and, evidently with the intention of shielding the accused, who Mr. Shenton submitted, was a bruiser, told off by his companions for this express purpose before coming ashore from their ship, took the responsibility for the assault upon themselves.

Evidence was then called, and Mr. Robert Leach stated that when he got to Arsenal Street, the accused asked him, "Who are you?" He replied, "I am a civilian." Accused then asked, "What nationality?" and witness replied "Britisher."

After this, said Mr. Leach, without any warning, the accused dealt him a blow with a bottle on his left cheek bone, which knocked him out of his senses for some time. When he came to his senses, he saw the accused and identified him by the colour of his hair and a scar across his forehead. Witness said he had thoughts of returning the attack, but desisted, owing to the fact that there were bluejackets all around him, as far as he could see.

Continuing, Mr. Leach said on the following morning, he sent for Dr. Moffat, and had two leeches placed on his injured eye. The medical fee was \$11.

The accused, it was pretty dark at the time, how could you distinguish the colour of my hair and my scar when I had my hat on?

Witness:—There was plenty of light to see by. Thomas McGill, a stoker of the s.s. War Sepoy, an eye-witness of the assault, next gave evidence. He stated that he received his share of the Americans' attention, being knocked over on the head with a bottle by the accused.

Mr. Shenton:—With the same bottle?

Witness:—No, with a full bottle. (Laughter).

Do you know where the bottle came from?—It came from the wholesale store.

Mr. Shenton (to his Worship):—I think the evidence is pretty strong with this witness, as he was hit by the same means.

Accused (to witness):—You said you were standing five yards away. You can recognise a man by looking through five yards of darkness?—Yes, I can recognise you anywhere.

Sidney Charles Watts, third engineer of the Kwongsang, deposed to seeing the assault. He could not say whether the accused was the person who committed the assault. All he could say was that it was an American sailor.

Inspector Kent, in charge of the Eastern district, said:—At 12.30 a.m. on the 1st I was called from my quarters to the charge room of No. 2 Police Station. On arrival there, I saw seven American seamen and one American marine. These men had been brought in by Sergeant Cockle on a charge of assaulting a British petty officer. Whilst I was investigating the matter, Mr. Leach and his companion came into the charge room. The Inspector then proceeded to give evidence as to the statement that three of the American seamen, on seeing the accused charged, attempted to shift the blame on their own shoulders. As to the condition of Mr. Leach, when he came into the Station, the Inspector stated that his left eye was completely closed, but he appeared completely calm.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, Captain Harding, addressing the Court, said that the whole case, as given by the prosecution, had been going from an angle very different from what actually happened. In the first place, the complainant said he saw the accused, running down the street and stopped his ricksha. He (Capt. Harding) did not know exactly how many sailors there were, but the evidence as given, states that the whole street was covered with them. But the actual number on leave from the ship at the time did not exceed twenty-five. The fight which was going on was between British and American sailors. The complainant stated he came in a ricksha, but there was no such vehicle seen. He (Capt. Harding) had four witnesses who saw the complainant, who was not the peaceful citizen riding in a ricksha as the witnesses made out. Apparently the complainant had come into the street fighting, squaring his arms and elbows. It was true that the complainant did not look like a boxing man, but appearances were sometimes deceptive.

Adams, an American seaman of the U. S. S. Helena, deposed that on the evening in question he was returning to his boat from a Japanese restaurant. When he came to the Naval Canteen he was knocked down, with four or five British bluejackets, on top of him. The accused came to his assistance and rescued him from the "pile" of sailors. Proceeding to Arsenal Street, he saw the complainant leaning against a building for support, looking as if he had already been struck.

In further evidence, witness stated that he was in the broil for about five minutes. The accused had to fight off the Britishers to rescue him. Witness said he could not say whether the accused had already been in the fight previous to his coming to his assistance.

Mr. Shenton:—You mean to say that the accused started to take on five or six Britishers?—Yes. He pulled them off one by one.

Continuing his evidence, witness said that in returning after the scrap to the jaily where their boat was, the accused was about the first to proceed ahead of the party. At Arsenal Street, he saw that there were bluejackets all around him, as far as he could see.

STRAITS MOTORISTS.

QUESTION OF MINOR OFFENCES.

The annual report of the Singapore Automobile Club says the financial statement shows a balance in hand of \$3,630.78 against \$2,635.88 at the commencement of the year. During the year 41 new members joined the Club and the total number of members at the 31st March, 1919, was 145 against 116 at the close of the former year. During the year Ordinance No. 17 of 1918 was passed, and Rules re Head Lights gazetted under Notification 908 of 26th July, 1918.

It is not likely that legislation will be possible in the near future, making the registration of drivers compulsory, apart from the fact that drivers must take out a licence. The Police, however, keep a close record of all motor car drivers. This record is available for use of owners on application at the Chief Police Station, Traffic Department. If the public generally will assist the Police by reporting all breaches of traffic rules and regulations and other offences which come under their notice, they will be doing something to help themselves.

It is recommended that no driver be engaged unless his record be first ascertained at the Traffic Department. The Police Traffic Department maintains its good work and the Club is frequently consulted concerning the introduction of new rules and regulations. The Committee is of opinion that some more expeditious way of dealing with minor offences on the part of drivers than that now provided should be instituted, as the present system entails a considerable loss of time on the part of any person wishing to prosecute. Although no regulations have so far been issued it is proposed that triangular islands placed at street junctions shall divide traffic into two separate thoroughfares carrying four lines of traffic, and that small round or oblong islands shall divide traffic into right and left only.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM.

There are about to be submitted to the Senate of the University of London, in the interests of demobilised officers and men, of released war-workers, and other persons, proposals for starting next session within the University a special two years' course of comprehensive study for intending journalists and for instituting a University diploma in journalism to be awarded after examination to students taking the special course. The proposals have been drafted by a committee formed of leading members of the University of London under the chairmanship of Professor Sidney Lee, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in conference with the chief officers of the Institute of Journalists, and representatives of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and of the Board of Education. Persons interested in the matter are invited to communicate, by letter only, with Professor Sir Sidney Lee at the University of London, South Kensington, London, S. W. 7 and to place the words "Courses for Journalists" on the outside of the envelope.

Capt. Harding:—The case for the prosecution was to make our story improbable on the ground that the accused was fighting five or six of the men. There was another man who helped accused at the time. We have not got him over to-day to give evidence.

Further evidence was then called for the defence, after which Mr. Shenton addressed His Worship, stating the improbability of the complainant rushing baldheaded into the fight. Though the case was treated with amusement, yet, in reality it was a very serious one, ordinary civilians having been maltreated and assaulted. In view of this, Mr. Shenton asked for a severe penalty. The complainant's evidence showed that the accused was leading a gang of sailors of his ship to the assault. This fact was borne out by Mr. Shenton added, by Adams' evidence. The complainant had to pay his doctor's bill and also had some considerable inconvenience caused to him. In view of this, Mr. Shenton asked his Worship to inflict the full penalties, which the section of the Ordinance permitted.

His Worship found the accused guilty of assault and inflicted a fine of \$15, and ordered a sum of \$11 to be paid by him as compensation to the complainant.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMING SOON.

AMBASSADOR GERARD'S
"MY FOUR YEARS IN
GERMANY."

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.

H. K. & S. Banks s. & sa. \$685

Marine Insurances.

Cantons s. \$440
North China s. \$220
Unions s. \$190
Yangtzes s. \$242 1/2
Far Easterns n. \$ 26

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. \$141
H. K. Fires b. \$325

Shipping.

Douglas b. \$ 89
Steambots b. \$ 22 1/2
Indos (Pref.) n. \$ 32
Indos (Def.) n. \$153
Shells n. 195/-
Ferries b. \$33

Refineries.

Sugars b. \$157 sa. 156 1/2
Malabons b. \$ 34 1/2

Mining.

Kailans b. 50/-
Langkats b. 50/-
Shanghai Loans b. 119 1/2
Shai Explorations b. 2
Raub b. 45 1/2
Tronohs b. 50/-
Urals b. 50/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H. K. Wharves s. \$ 92
K. Docks b. \$153
Shai Docks b. \$129
N. Engineerings b. \$ 23 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals n. \$112 1/2
H. K. Hotels b. \$99
L. Inves t. b. \$113
H. phreys Est. b. & sa. \$ 8
K. loon Lands b. \$45
L. Reclamations n. \$175
West Points b. & sa. \$75

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. t. 255 sa. 260
Kung Yiks n. t. 32 1/2
Lau Kung Mows n. t. 172 1/2
Orientals n. t. 91
Shai Cottons b. t. 186
Yangtzepeos b. t. 12

Miscellaneous.

Green Is. b. \$74
China Borneos n. \$124
China L. b. \$5.10 old b. 1.10 new
China Providents b. \$ 7.60
Dairy Farms n. \$29
H. K. Electric s. \$74
Macao Electric n. \$33 1/2
Ropes b. \$31 1/2
Trams, Low Level n. \$74
Trams, Peak, old b. \$34
Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 85
Laundries b. \$ 3 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons b. \$5
Wm. Powells b. \$11 1/2
Wiseman's n. \$20

Hongkong, June 2, 1919.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODÉS"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which you

favor to feature appear.

A.M. 12.11.1919 M.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE.—We have this day removed our OFFICES from the second floor St. George's Building, to the FOURTH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, ROOMS 1, 2, 3, & 4. In future, all communications should be sent to this address.

GERIN, DREYARD & CO.

4th Floor Hotel Mansions

LOST.

LOST.—1st June at 3 p.m. opposite Peak chair stand, male Japanese spaniel. Answers to name Ton-Ton. Suitable reward. Apply Paymaster Lieutenant Holborn, 25 Peak.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A thoroughbred Bulldog. Pedigree & proof of his being prize winner in Australia. Apply Box 185 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed sole agents in Hongkong for the Sale the "BATTLESHIP" brand of flour manufactured by the MOW SING and FOH SING FLOUR MILLS of WUSIEH and SHANGHAI.

H. SKOTT & CO.

Prince's Buildings

2 Chater Road

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1919.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of Ribeiro, Son & Co.

Old Supreme Court Building

(ground floor)

V. F. V. RIBEIRO.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TALTHEBIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 2nd June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd June to 8th June.

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

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NOTICES.

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NATIONALISATION

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It has given an immense impetus to schemes of State Socialism, partly because the State necessarily had to assume a more active part in the control of industry during war than in peace, and partly because the larger scale of wages which has been paid out of borrowed money to State employees has popularised the idea that State management would mean unlimited wealth for wage-earners. The essential doctrine of State Socialism is that all the means of production and distribution are to be "nationalised." In other words, all the industrial and commercial property now privately owned is to become the property of the national Government, and all the industrial and commercial activities of the community are to be directed and controlled by the ordinary machinery of that Government.

OFFICIALS AND POLITICIANS. What is that machinery? It consists in our own country essentially of two parts, a body of permanent officials and a body of politicians. The permanent officials in England have hitherto been a comparatively small number of persons with rather high standard of academic training. Their honesty has been beyond question, but their knowledge of matters outside their university education and experiences acquired within the four rather thick walls of a Government Department has been limited. The body of politicians consists primarily of the House of Commons and of its subsidiary mechanism of party caucuses and local constituencies.

In practice in this country the bureaucrats and the politicians are constantly reacting upon one another. As long as the bureaucracy is left in peace it will go its own way, and that way, though encumbered by countless obstacles created by the bureaucrats themselves, will often point in the direction of the permanent interests of the nation, if that does not happen to conflict with some departmental interest. At any moment, however, the bureaucracy is liable to be over-ruled by political influences. Any Member of Parliament may ask almost any question in the House of Commons about the details of the principles of officials' administration, and a great deal of the time of the Departments is taken up in answering these questions. More serious still is the fact that at any moment some big political influence, such as a labour demand, may be brought to bear upon the politicians who form the Ministry of the day, and in obedience to this demand a policy which had been adopted by the bureaucrats from the point of view of the permanent interests of the State may be deflected to satisfy the momentary interest of the politician.

POLITICAL CONTROL

It may be, indeed, accepted that if any industry is nationalised it must become subject to those forces which direct the national Government, and in the final resort those forces are political. In the case of such an organisation as an army or a navy the effect of politics upon control is comparatively unimportant. For the one purpose of the Army or Navy is to serve collective national needs, and these are so dominant that mere political interests are comparatively powerless. Even so, however, the House of Commons has year after year witnessed the unpleasant spectacle of a large part of the time devoted to naval estimates being occupied by members for dockyard constituencies pleading solely for the private interests of their own constituents.

When, however, we pass from undertakings which have necessarily a national end to those which have, primarily, a commercial end, the opportunities for the dominance of private motives through political action becomes immensely increased. The essential purpose of a railway is to enable private persons to obtain transport for themselves or for their goods. The price charged by the railway for these services is a matter of very important interest to the individuals using the railway, and one of the most difficult and delicate parts of railway management is the regulation of rates and fares; but especially of rates. A private railway in fixing rates is guided by purely commercial motives. But nobody can foretell by what motives a national government would be guided in

dealing with the same difficult problem. It might happen that the political influence in a particular constituency was so strong as to secure special favours for that constituency at the expense of the general system. This has occurred constantly with Australian State railways, where constituencies with large voting powers have been able to win concessions to which they had no moral or commercial or national claim.

PRIVATE ENDS

A graver danger remains. The fixing of rates must very often be a private matter affecting individual firms and in such a case the firms concerned will have a distinct motive for, at any rate, offering bribes to the officials who determine the rates. It is obviously more difficult to prevent the abuse of bribery in a gigantic national undertaking with the imaginary bottomless purse of the taxpayer behind it than it is with a private company where the directors or their immediate servants are watching finance with a view to earning dividends. In addition to this commercial check on the possible dishonesty of employees there is in the management of railways under present conditions a further check owing to the competition of other forms of transport. Railway directors must fix rates so as to compete with carriage by road, and the rivalry of these different elements of communication gives an enormous protection to the trader. It is significant that in the Bill now before Parliament to establish a Ministry of Ways and Communications it is proposed to abolish this protection to the trader.

MONOPOLY AND INEFFICIENCY. The demand by State officials for a monopoly is, as past experience of State enterprises shows, an essential factor of Government schemes of nationalisation. When the idea of taking over the telegraphs was first put forward, it was proposed that the State, as represented by the Post Office, should take over existing telegraph companies, leaving individual citizens free to start competing services. But as the Bill was passing through the House of Commons a clause was inserted at the last moment giving the Post Office an absolute monopoly. The clause was drafted in such a way that, as subsequently construed in the courts of law, it enabled the Post Office to prevent the development of telephones in order to protect its monopoly in telegraphs. That is the principal reason why the telephone system of the United Kingdom was developed so much more slowly than the telephone demand. A monopoly is itself a confession of incompetence. A man who knows that he is capable of running an undertaking efficiently is willing to face competition. The State knows that its work will be relatively inefficient and therefore it always demands a monopoly. It may, indeed, be said that where there is no monopoly the State can always be beaten.

RED TAPE

This relative inefficiency of State management is not due solely to the political influences which constantly interfere with sound commercial management. It is also due to the inherent vices of a State bureaucracy. Among these vices one of the most serious is the needless multiplication of formalities. Here is an example taken from French experience. The Western Railway of France was taken over by the State on January 1, 1909. At that date there were 1,526 employees in the central administration and in the central traffic department. By 1912 the number of employees in these departments had risen to 2,787. This increase in the central staff was no doubt partly due to political pressure, every member of the Chamber of Deputies welcoming the opportunity of finding jobs for constituents. In addition, however, the increase was due to the red tape methods which all Governments adopt. As long as the railway was managed by a private company only one copy was made of all documents; as soon as the State took control all documents were copied in triplicate. A very similar experience is recorded of the Swiss State Railways.

SECURITY OF THE INCOMPETENT. An even worse defect of bureaucratic administration is the impossibility of dismissing incompetent officials. However grossly incompetent a civil servant may be he cannot be dismissed unless he publicly commits some flagrant immoral or criminal act. As a result, on fear of punishment hangs over

DAY-BY-DAY

To-morrow being a holiday, Wiseman's T.A. Dance fixed for that date has been cancelled.

GENERAL NEWS

COSSACK SEAL

The official seal of the Don Cossack Government bears the figure of a Cossack sitting astride a wine cask, and brandishing a rifle. The inscription reads: "With arms the Don Cossack gets wine and clothes."

£1,000 A MINUTE

The famous collection of illuminated manuscripts formed by Mr. Henry Yates Thompson is to be sold in London in June. Altogether there are 100 manuscripts. It is proposed to sell 23 printed books in the first portion of the sale, and within the space of half an hour some authorities aver that each minute will mean at least £1,000 towards a gigantic total sum.

THE LATE DR. T. RICHARD

The funeral of the late Dr. Timothy Richard took place at Golders Green recently, the service being conducted by Dr. Clifford and the Rev. T.R. Glover. Dr. Richard, who died at Hendon on Friday last, had spent many years in China acting as secretary of various religious bodies. Many Free Church ministers were present at the funeral as well as representatives of Chinese societies and the Chinese Legation.

VICEROY'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED

Simla, 15th May.—The news of the Hon. Bridget Thesiger's engagement to Capt. R. Sheepshanks has been received here with lively interest. The Hon. Bridget Thesiger is at present in England with Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. Captain Sheepshanks was recently on the Viceroy's staff as A.D.C. and is a son of the late Bishop Sheepshanks of Norwich. His elder brother, Mr. Justice Sheepshanks, has recently retired from the Calcutta High Court; and his sister is married to Mr. S. Wilberforce, who lately proceeded on leave from Lahore where he was Judge of the High Court.

CHAMPION BRITISH AIRMAN

London, 3rd May.—It is understood that the Air Ministry has decided that so far as can be ascertained the Champion British Airman during the war was the late Major E. W. Mannock, D.S.O., with bars to his M.C. who was officially credited with 73 German machines. Major Mannock was born in India and was considered the greatest aerial tactician the Air Force produced. He was shot down by fire from the ground. The Air Force officials consider that Major Mannock's record was far greater than Richthofen's, as the Germans worked on a different system respecting the official confirmation of each victim. Lieut-Col. Bishop, the Canadian V.C. comes next with 72 machines.

Some people have given out lately that titles are "three a penny," but whatever they may cost the recipients it is clear that they cost the taxpayer a great deal more than that. For one finds in the new estimates for "non-effective services" a sum of no less than £38,400 for the "cost of providing and repairing insignia for the Knights, etc." of the several Orders in the coming year. It is a good sum, but even so it shows a decrease of £9,900 compared with last year. One may assume, perhaps, that this is due to the fact that the proportion of the population eligible for even the O.B.E. is happily declining.

the head of the civil servant to prevent him from neglecting his duty to his paymaster, the nation. Equally has he no hope of reward for patient industry or for specially meritorious services. Again, in actual working the bureaucracy tends always to look from the departmental point of view, and that is the main cause of the continuance, year after year, of expensive departments which are rendering no real service to the nation.—By Harold Cox

THE UNIVERSITIES

INCREASE OR THEIR USEFULNESS

The forces of Organised Labour are not, perhaps, fully aware of the wide sympathy with which their demands for increased facilities for higher education are regarded by the teaching staffs of our great Universities, writes Mr. Ernest de Selincourt, Professor of English Literature at Birmingham University in the Observer. In reality, no institution in the country is more genuinely democratic in spirit than a University. Even at Oxford and Cambridge hitherto the preserves of the more favoured classes, a man is judged by what he is and what he aspires to be rather than by the clothes on his back or the length of his purse; and what is true in the main of Oxford and Cambridge is still truer of the younger Universities. What the teacher desires above everything is earnest and able students, from whatever class of society they may be drawn; and believing intensely in the value of what he has to offer, and in the imperative need, for the welfare and salvation of his country, of the widest dissemination of all kinds of learning, technical, scientific and humane, he is especially anxious that its advantages should be gained and appreciated by the masses of the people in whose hands the future of the country ultimately rests. But he is baffled at every turn by the indifference of the general public to its own higher interests, and is cramped in his work by the niggardly spirit in which his claims are met by those who control the national expenditure.

The events of the last few years have in a measure awakened the conscience of the people to the need of a better and more widely spread education, and something has already been done to increase the efficiency of our primary and secondary schools; in the first place by raising the age at which children may be removed from school, in the second by raising the status of the teacher and thereby attracting to the profession able and more competent men and women. The chief object of these changes is to bring an increasing number of our future citizens, and especially the children of the working classes, to a stage at which they can profit by higher education. But unless something commensurate is done for the Universities, and done at once, they will be quite unable to cope with the task that is thus laid upon them.

OVERWORKED STAFFS

Already their strength is taxed to breaking point. Their junior staffs have always been underpaid, and no money has been available with which to advance their salaries in any proportion to the rise in the cost of living. Further, the whole staff, both junior and senior, has been seriously overworked. Labour is justly insisting upon shorter hours for those employed in manual work. They do not realise, perhaps, that the mind tires as soon as the body, and that if the brain is to work effectively it needs an equal amount of leisure. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the work of the teacher in the higher branches of learning does not cease when he leaves the class-room. If he is to be fit for his trade he must be constantly improving himself. His subject is always changing, advancing. He covers a wide field of learning, and must constantly be refreshing his memory of the ground he has already covered, whilst he must also be breaking fresh ground and himself contributing to the development of knowledge. This is impossible to a man whose merely official duties exhaust his full mental energy.

What then, will be the effect if the Government at the same time largely increases its expenditure upon school education and declines to open its purse to the Universities? It may be put in two short sentences: (1) The work of the Universities will be enormously increased, and (2) they will have a far less numerous and competent staff to do it. The first sentence calls for no further comment; the second may need some further explanation.

The salary and status of the secondary school master has now been raised so as to make his profession financially safer and better than the profession of those engaged in University teaching. A competent assistant master will get a higher salary than a University assistant, a head master a higher salary than a professor, and this despite the fact that the Universi-

SULTAN OF PAHANG

INSTALLATION CEREMONY

Although the date of the official installation of the Sultan of Pahang was May 12, the proceedings were begun on May 6th at Pekan by the hoisting of H.H.'s flag at the Istana Sri Terentang (Istana Darat) with a salute of seventeen guns, and later in the day by a feast. For three evenings before the ceremony the streets leading to the Istana were beautifully illuminated. The Istana itself was brilliantly lit up with electric light, and the gardens with lanterns.

The ceremonial bathing of His Highness took place on the morning of May 12th, during which a salute of seventeen guns was fired, and after the ceremony H. H. returned to the Istana where at about 3.30 the British Resident (the Hon. Capt. C. W. C. Parr) was received with a general salute. The Chief Secretary and Lady Brockman arrived shortly before four o'clock and received a salute of fifteen guns. The installation ceremony took place in the throne room which was draped in many colours. The throne of beautifully carved teak was covered with a yellow canopy and stood on a yellow covered dais. The British Resident and the Chief Secretary set on either side of the throne on smaller daises. The room was crowded with H.H.'s relations, various European visitors, religious dignitaries, Malay chiefs and the leading Chinese, Indians and Ceylonese of Pekan, while outside in the Istana grounds was a large crowd of Malays. H. H. entered the room accompanied by his attendants and took his seat on the throne, after which the Orang Kaya Indera Shahbanda read out a proclamation stating that H. H. had ascended the throne of Pahang, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired. H. H. then signed the oath saying he would administer the Government faithfully under the British protection. The Malay chiefs of the State next paid homage to H. H. who afterwards had tea with the European guests. The following day there were water sports and sports on the padang and later H. H. was the recipient of a large number of addresses from all the different nationalities of the State. This event is interesting in that whereas Kuala Kangsar has known many installations there has only been one previously in the history of Pahang and that a long time ago.

ty teacher needs a longer and more elaborate specialised training, and that his duties call for mental qualities which cannot but be rare. Hence many of those who would naturally have filled the most important posts at the head of our national education will be driven by force of circumstances to seek situations which are better paid but give them less opportunity for advancing the cause of higher learning by their teaching and research, and the fate of our Universities and of all that they stand for in the community will be gravely imperilled.

THE EDUCATION LADDER

Anyone with a broad sense of statesmanship must realise that our national education, which for purposes of administration we divide into primary, secondary, and higher, is not in reality three separate entities, but one indivisible whole which must stand or fall together. The schools feed the Universities with the best material they can produce; the Universities not only develop that material to the highest point of which they and it are capable, thereby providing the State with those who may advance its progress in art, science, and that culture on which its welfare as a civilised society depends, but they also provide the schools with the teachers by whose work the schools fulfil the task allotted to them. It is our ambition that in the near future the teacher in the humblest elementary school in the country should have had the advantage of a full University course.

But how can this great ideal be accomplished if the State denies to the Universities the wherewithal to bring it to effect? More scholarships and maintenance grants are doubtless necessary to bring the benefit of University education within the reach of the poorer citizen. But it is useless for the State to provide scholarships if it is not prepared to pay for the education which the scholars are ambitious to obtain. We of the Universities want money to renew and enlarge our plant, but above all to raise the salaries to a level sufficient to attract and to retain on our teaching staff the very best scholars in the country, and so to increase



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AS

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IN

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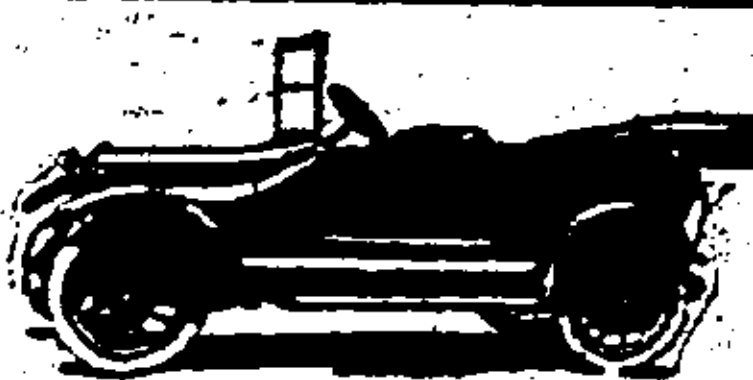
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ONE WAY OF ENFORCING PEACE.

Paris, May 26.
The step taken to make the Germans sign if desired by the Allied Governments of bombing Berlin and other large cities could be easily accomplished and such action would bring the Germans to reason, assuring final submission to the terms.

Paris, May 26.
Regarding the probable date of the signature of the Treaty a week will be necessary to draft the Allies' reply and some other delays are unavoidable. The ceremony at Versailles cannot take place before June 13.

THE EX-GERMAN COLONIES.

Paris, May 26.
Evident satisfaction is felt in Paris at the progress of negotiations between France and Britain for the distribution of the former German possessions in West Africa. It is announced from an authoritative source that Togoland and the far greater part of the Cameroons will pass to France and will not be considered as being under a mandate of the League of Nations but held in full sovereignty by the French State. The French also regain possession of the strip of territory in French Congo adjoining the Cameroons which was ceded to Germany after the crisis at Agadir.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

Paris, May 26.
The Council of Four admits only one modification in the régime of Sarre valley. If after 15 years the Germans are to purchase the mines from France they may pay in other securities than gold.

Paris, May 26.
The counter-proposals of Count Brockdorff Rantzau have been handed to M. Clemenceau. Germany demands immediate admission to the League of Nations, insisting that she should receive a mandate for her former colonies and refusing to consent to the handing over of the Kaiser. She is disposed to pay as compensation for damage one milliard pounds by 1926 and afterwards make annual payments whose total is not to exceed five milliards pounds.

THE FUME QUESTION.

Paris, May 26.
The Council of Four has tirelessly devoted time to the consideration of the Italian counter-proposals involving Fiume and the sovereignty of all Istria being given to Italy. It is generally thought an agreement will not be reached in time for inclusion in the treaty with Austria.

GIFT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, May 31.
In the Assembly, Mr. Burton, Minister for Railways, communicated a cable from General Botha that the Imperial Government has given the Union Government railway materials to the value of half a million sterling free, for national service rendered. Mr. Burton believed the House and country would deeply appreciate the spirit of the gift, which was only another mark of the cordial relations between Britain and the Union. (Cheers.)

THE KOLTCHAK GOVERNMENT.

Paris, May 26.
Baron Chinda appeared before the Council and outlined Japan's views relative to the Koltchak Government, whose recognition he recommended. The same view was sustained by the Big Four.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Paris, May 26.
The new American Ambassador to Paris said Franco-American friendship can develop a field of activity. Nothing shall weaken the historic friendship which has been strengthened by memories of war sacrifices.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, May 26.
On the Paris Bourse French rentes were firm and Russian funds stronger.

SPORTING TIPS.

It may now be taken for granted that the St. Bernards will be playing next season.

The Second Division of the Scottish League for next season is to be reduced from 14 to 12 clubs.

Yale University is to have a Director of Athletics for the first time. He will direct special attention to football, basketball and baseball.

Swansea Town (48 votes) Brentford (43), Gillingham (37), and Merthyr Town (38) have been elected to the First Division of the Southern League.

There will be an inter-University lawn tennis game between Edinburgh and Glasgow on May 31, at Gilmorehill, and the return will take place in Edinburgh on June 14.

Inverith Rugby Club conclude their season's fixtures with the following record:—Played 13, won 11, lost 2, points for 202, points against 42. This excellent record is due in no small measure to the able captaincy of A. Law.

T. McNally, the "crack" junior of the West, is said to have received a cheque for £400 from an English club who were anxious to secure his services. He had to send it back, because, so reports, he is already fixed up by a Glasgow club.

Prince Albert, who is now taking something more than a passing interest in golf, recently played on the Walton Heath course in company with Mr. G. Groig, a member of the club. The Prince is described by those who saw him play as being well beyond the novice stage.

Andrew Wilson was under 16 when he went to Middlesbrough, and he was with that club about a season and a half. Before arriving at Tynecastle he was with Hamilton Academicals for a time, but it was not until he came to the Heart of Midlothian that he developed into the more than useful player he now is.

Speaking of the late Ronald Poulton Palmer, the English Rugby three-quarter, who was killed by a stray bullet, Captain C. P. Evers, of Rugby School, said his men in France worshipped him, and when he was killed his whole battalion was in tears. Quite unspoiled by praise or prize, from first to last he lived the life of dazzling whiteness.

Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, scored four tries in a Rugby match the other day, all of which were obtained for his side, the Joinville Physical Culture School, where he is engaged as an instructor. He is said to have shown extraordinary form. Carpentier has started light training with the view to settling down to real boxing work.

Those who contend that paid officials, and particularly hand-cappers, should have no place in the council of an amateur athletic association, have not had long to wait for justification of their attitude, as the Northern Counties Association of England is making a recommendation to the A.A.A. that the rule on the subject be deleted. The more one studies the subject, the more one recognises that the action of the Northern Counties Association is in consonance with the best principles of amateurism.

Mr. C. B. Macfarlane semi-finalist in the Amateur Championship of 1912, and Scottish Internationalist against England in the same year, has been demobilised, and hopes shortly to be taking part in first-class golf again. The distinction of the lowest score for nine holes in the Amateur Championship is held by Mr. Macfarlane, who, playing against Mr. Charles Evans, the American amateur and open champion in 1916, did the first nine holes in the fourth round at Sandwich, in 1914, in 31 stroke.

British soldiers have got settled down in the land of the Arabian Nights, and have lost no time in establishing our popular outdoor pastimes. Under the auspices of the "Bagdad Sporting Club," a great athletic festival was held in celebration of the anniversary of the occupation of that historic city, and lasted a full week, from the 10th to the 16th March. The programme included golf, polo, football, hockey, tennis, and boxing; tournaments, athletic sports, horse races, and a horse show. The football and hockey tournaments were for the championships of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force; the golf competition included the amateur championship of Mesopotamia; the boxing tournament embraced the championships of Mesopotamia for heavy, middle, welter, light, and feather weights, while the athletic events included foot racing, jumping, &c., and included British and Indian championship of Mesopotamia, besides British and Indian relay races. There was a handsome prize-list, including silver cups.

GOLDEN SHIPS.

WAR FORTUNES MADE IN SOUTH WALES.

The Cardiff correspondent of the *Daily News* writes—

A couple of days ago, having arrived that morning from Port Talbot with a thirst for knowledge about the war-time wealth of the Welsh capital, I took the first opportunity of calling upon a very famous firm who make it their business to know everything that is to be known about operations on the Cardiff Stock Exchange. The junior partner greeted me cordially.

"Could you give me," I asked, "a little of the latest information about the dividends and prospects of some of the really prosperous companies down here?"

His face fell. "I don't think it would be wise to publish anything more," he replied. "You see it only stirs up trouble with Labour. So many companies still insist on doing what we always advise against—working on the smallest possible capital. Ten per cent. on £50,000 capital looks so much better than 50 per cent. on £10,000! No, I really think—if you would excuse me—" The junior partner was embarrassed but I assured him that I quite understood, and we parted amicably.

AS LABOUR SEES IT.

Later in the day I hunted up one of the most prominent Labour leaders in the city, a man who stood for Parliament at the last election, and has the reputation of getting in a punch with every sentence from the platform.

"From what I hear," said I, "you must have plenty of cases in your mind of shipping and coal companies that have made sterling profits, and of get-rich-quick men who have been fleecing the community. Please mention a few."

The Labour leader was nearly as much embarrassed as the Stock Exchange expert. "When it comes to details," said he, "I must admit we're badly informed in these matters. You see the facts are difficult to get at, and most of our people can be fooled all the time where business is concerned. But you may take it generally that the community has been fleeced."

Evidently one of the prime needs of Labour in this part of the world is an alert Intelligence Department. The profiteers are scared. They mean to lie low and say nothing. They know their business pretty well. Labour, on the other hand, is content to be fed with a rather highly spiced pap of generalities instead of cottoning down to the hard brain-work involved in the collection and scientific analysis of facts. Common knowledge is not enough. The Coal Commission proved that common knowledge is not knowledge at all until it is crystallised and arranged. What is wanted in South Wales is a Shipping Commission to which company's experts would unburden themselves.

WHERE THE MONEY HAS GONE.

Such a Commission would doubtless be interested, for example, in the case of the Kestrell Steamship Company, Ltd., owning one steamer and having a share capital of £32,000. In 1916 the company declared a dividend free of income-tax at the rate of 33 per cent, which is not to be wondered at seeing that the profits on the year's trading were £49,483. For 1917 the dividend was 25 per cent, (profits £19,002, after provision for excess profits duty), and in 1918, 20 per cent, (profits £5,437).

The Britain Steamship Company has been doing well, too, with net profits in 1916, on a capital of £500,000, of £265,765, and in 1917 of £139,394. Another neat little Cardiff property is the Globe Shipping Company, owning two steamers, which earned dividends in three successive years of 22½, 25, and 32½ per cent respectively. In 1916 the profits, after paying excess duty, all but equalled the total share capital issued.

The W. and C. T. Jones Shipping Co. is another corporation that seems to have been doing remarkably good business. It has a capital of £280,000, but after paying excess profit duty it actually cleared £197,723 in the year 1916, and since then has

paid two dividends of 25 and 20 per cent. The last balance sheet showed that on June 30 of last year the company's assets included a nest-egg in cash and War Loan amounting to £1,100,428, or £820,428 more than its own authorised, issued, and fully-paid capital.

WEALTH AND SLUMS.

It would be tedious to extend the list. I have given just a taste of the fascinating figures that are at present available. And one cannot but feel that if the junior partner had not been so discreet the list would have been still more interesting.

It is natural, therefore, that Cardiff should appear even to a flying visitor to be rolling in money, although—and this is an important point—most of the new wealth is being held tightly against the coming rainy day. There is not much flaunting ostentation. If the spoils are being spent lavishly at all, they are being spent in London, not here. What is being spent here is the cash of the worker, who, on his tiny scale, is prosperous enough—prosperous; that is, for the day, while the war speculator has cleared sufficient cash to snap his fingers at the future.

I was thinking these matters over yesterday as I strolled through the Butte-street area, just round the corner from Stock Exchange. Around me thousands were housed in slums that are an offence before God and cursed to the city. Cardiff men who were worth £100 five years ago are worth £100,000 to-day (I could name four such cases), but the Cardiff slums continue. The splendid automobiles of the men who have been "made" by the war roll through them down to the gold mine of the docks. And Labour is watching all this from the Welsh valleys. Is it so surprising that there should be a certain amount of "unrest"?

NOTICES.

Beauty and Comfort Combined with Reliability of Performance, Endurance and Economy.

Oldsmobile
SETS THE PACE
20th YEAR

EIGHT CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This eight cylinder Model 45 Oldsmobile occupies a place of its own in the ranks of motor cars.

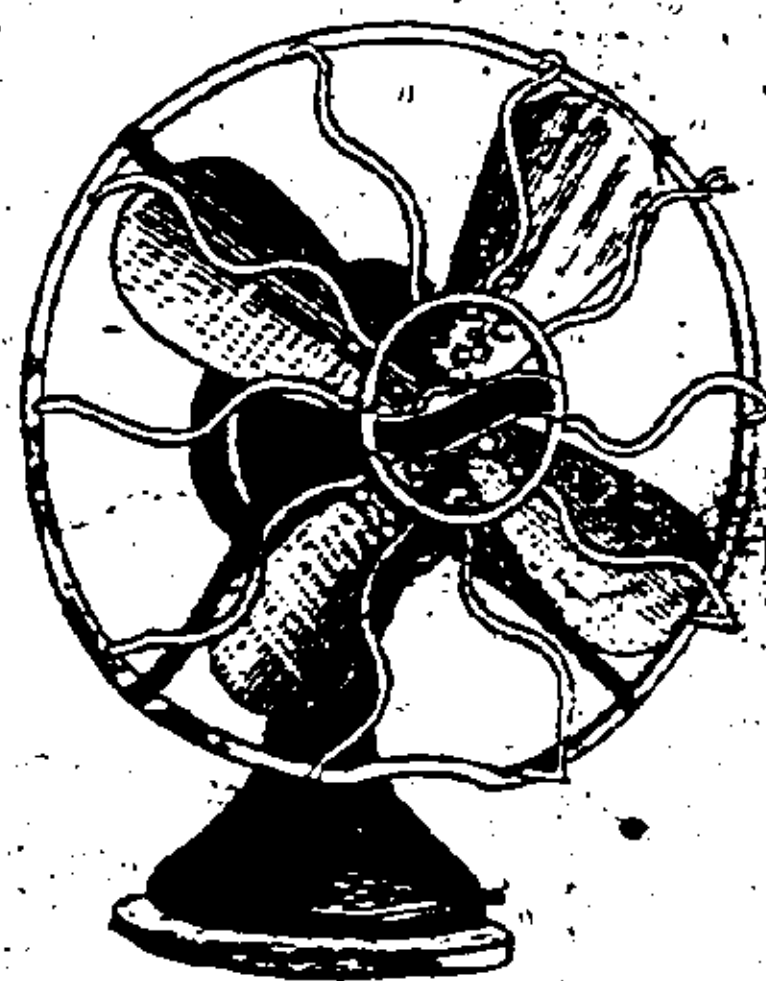
Characteristically attractive in design remarkable for completeness of appointments and refinement of finish, it combines unusual power with ease of operation and economy of maintenance. Yet its price is very moderate.

Model 45 now in stock.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MOTOR GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.
TEL. NOS. 659 & 781.

ANDERSON FANS



A High grade fan

at minimum price.

All Popular Sizes

Sold at \$10.50 \$20.00 & \$21.00.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

統辦 THE WING ON CO., LTD. 永安有限公司
HONGKONG.

環球 UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
貨 Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
品 in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

Ask for the Original



The oldest and one of the best
Brandy Houses in the Trade.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents for China

H. RUTTONJEE & SON

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

TELEPHONES IN FAR EAST.

So great is the demand for telephone installations in Japan that when a subscriber is willing to give up his telephone he sells it through a broker, there being a regular and considerable market value for same. Towards the close of 1917 there were 152,000 subscribers awaiting the installation of telephone apparatus, some of them having waited for more than ten years. In December of that year there were to be some installations made from among the 4,000 "urgency applications," but only 500 of them were made, and some of these not until the March following.

COTTON.

In common with other industries cotton (says Barclay's Bank Review for April) is feeling the strain of continued industrial unrest, trading in all its branches being strictly limited to immediate requirements. Although the feeling with regard to home troubles is more hopeful, increased activity cannot be expected until some definite understanding is reached. In addition, the recent fluctuations in exchange have not tended to improve matters. It is said there are cotton goods in Lancashire to the value of £10,000,000 awaiting export but barred by the present control; the withdrawal of control, however, might open the door to supplies reaching enemy countries through neutrals; in the meantime unemployment is increasing and additional competition from America, India and Japan has to be met. The restrictions on the sale of cotton excepting "American," have been withdrawn. Both "Emergency" and "New" contracts have fluctuated irregularly with the present advancing tendency, this probably resulting to some extent, from the view that permission may soon be given for cotton to be supplied to Germany; in some quarters it is thought that with peace in sight, prices are likely to rise rather than decline. Pressure is being brought to bear on Southern growers to decrease their cotton acreage this year by one-third, but a rise in prices now might have the effect of a full average growth, particularly as new crop prospects are believed to be not over good. After May 1st trading in "American" will be in "New" contracts only. It is believed that "Egyptian" acreage will show an increase over last year.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/6 1/16
30 ds	3/6 9/16
60 ds	3/6 11/16
4 mls	3/6 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	150
T/T Japan	159
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	81 1/4
co & New York	81 1/4
T/T Java	202
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T France	5.30
Demand Paris	5.30 1/2

BUYING.

4 mls. L/C	3/7 1/4
4 mls. D/P	3/7 3/4
6 mls. L/C	3/7 3/4
30 ds. Sydney and Melbourne	3/8
30 ds. San Francisco co & New York	82 1/4
4 mls. Marks	Nom.
4 mls. France	5.47 1/2
4 mls. France	5.51 1/2
Demand Germany	81 1/4
Demand New York	81 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	169
Demand Singapore	150
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	43 1/2
On Bangkok	43 1/2
Sovereign	5.50 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	42
Bar Silver, per oz.	53

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Hkong 50 cts sub.	\$2.00
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	\$4.00
" 2 1/2 "	\$1.00

NOTICES

“Embassy”

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality

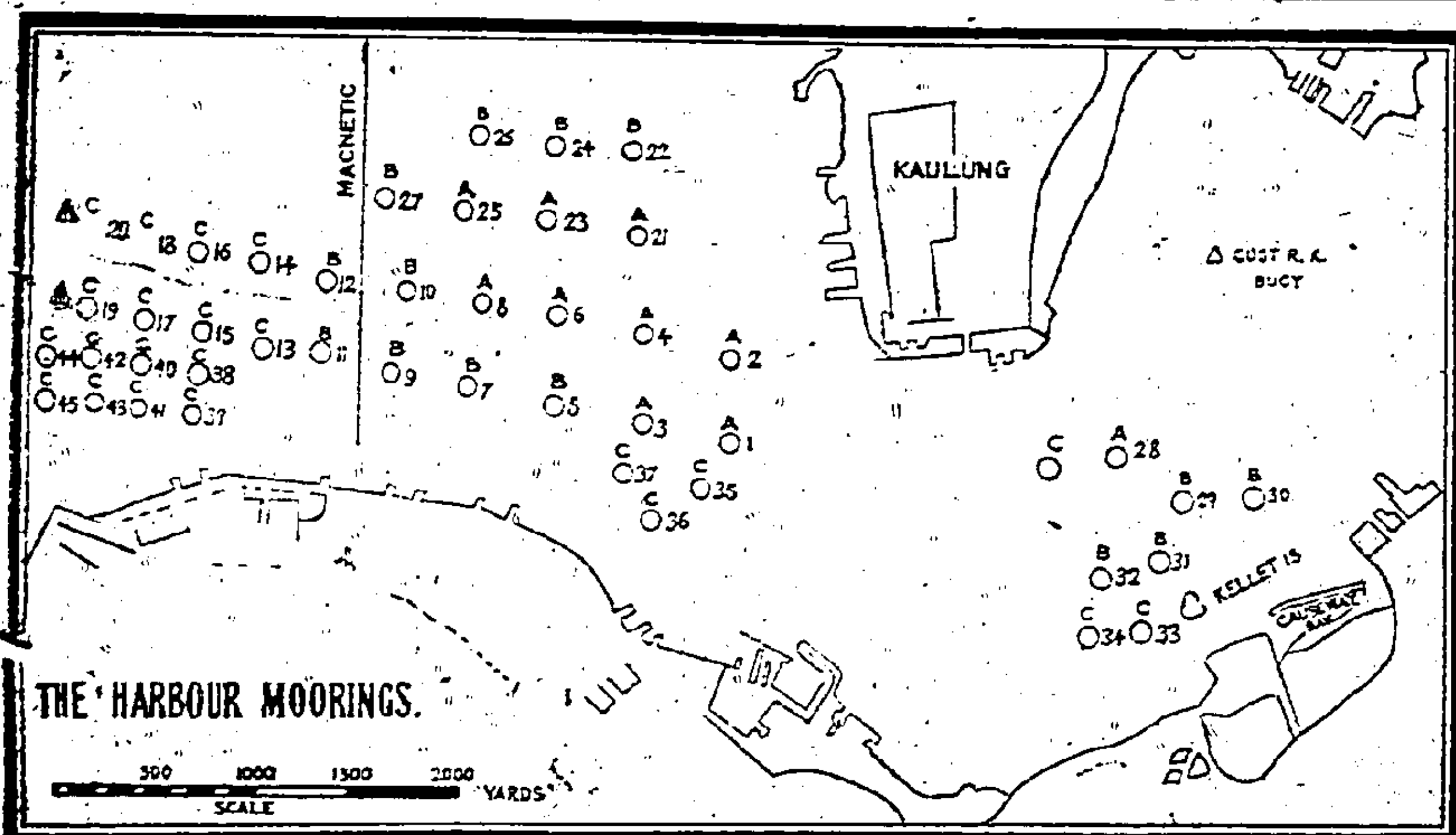
The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.



Sold in tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10's

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.



SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

JUNE 2.

Chofu Maru, 933, Jap., Capt. Ikeda, Canton, M. B. K. Mooring—C 15.
Shinsei Maru, 1208, Jap., Capt. Takaki, Canton, Sato, Mooring—B 10.
Amur Maru, 4823, Jap., Capt. Hamada, Yokohama, O. S. K. Mooring—C 21.
Tomashima Maru, 833, Jap., Capt. Skila, Wuhu, M.B.K.—Mooring—B 30.
Haidis, 1065, Nor., Capt. Sveen, Saigon, Thorensen—Mooring—B 27.
Tjilawong, 3061, Dut., Capt. Lange, Hake, J. C. J. L. Mooring—A 6.
Songma, 284, Fr., Capt. Bertins, Haiphong, Lapicque—Mooring—B 11.
Paksang, 978, Br., Capt. Ritchie, Haiphong, J. M.—Mooring—B 12.
Glendaloch, 1434, Br., Capt. MacKenzie, Singapore, Sing Soon Hong—Mooring—A 8.
Taymen, 1459, Br., Capt. Hammetton, Melbourne, B. & S. Mooring—B 5.
Suyang, 1954, Br., Capt. Gibbs, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—B 1.
Suyang, 1954, Br., Capt. Gibbs, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—B 1.

Shin Ten Maru, 736, Jap., Capt. Sandane, Canton, Y. K. K. Mooring—C 40.
Soshu Maru, 1006, Jap., Capt. Inoue, Takao, O. S. K. Mooring—Wharf.
Kaiping, 177, Fr., Capt. Pannier, Haiphong, Sing Kee—Mooring—C 45.
Quinnebaug, 997, Amer., Capt. Medina, Swatow, D. & L. Mooring—Wharf.
Kwongsang, 1126, Br., Capt. Woodgette, Canton, J. M. Mooring—C 33.
Chong Sang, 1424, Br., Capt. Berwor, Canton, J. M. Mooring—Wharf.
Panama Maru, 3563, Jap., Capt. Somekawa, Moji, O. S. K. Mooring—Wharf.
Kaifong, 987, Br., Capt. Cozan, Haiphong, B. & S.—Mooring—C 45.
Igthybius, 6514, British, Capt. Haziland, Singapore, B. & S.—Mooring—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Hou Shell for Balikpapan
Toyo Maru for Bangkok
Pin Samud for Bangkok
Taming for Manila
Singan for Canton
Tamsoshina Maru for Canton
Yungshin for Shanghai
Chuan On for Hoibow
Suyang for Canton
Glendaloch for Singapore
Oman Maru for Singapore
Oman Maru for Singapore

POST OFFICE.

The General Post Office will be open on Tuesday, 3rd June, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.
The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.
There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Haiphong—Per DAITOKU M., No. 1 3rd June, 9 a.m.
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJILIWONG, 3rd June, 9 a.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per TJILATJAP, 3rd June, 9 a.m.
Swatow & Straits—Per LIANG-CHOW, 3rd June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 3rd June, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TIENHSIN, 3rd June, 9 a.m.
Wellawet and Tientsin—Per CHIEHCHING, 3rd June, 9 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, etc.—Per DAITOKU M., 3rd June, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 2d, 11th, 12th.—No returns from Japan and Manchuria. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately still stations reporting it is probably highest over Japan, and is relatively low over the south part of a China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 8.80 inch. Total since January 1st 1339 inches against an average of 2433 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Distance	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Book	S.E. winds, moderate; rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochow	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 1, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds Dir'n Force	Weather
Vostok	6a					
Hemmo	6a					
Hakodate	6a					
Tokio	6a					
Kobe	6a					
Manila	6a					
Yokohama	6a					
Osaka	6a					
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